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**NATIONAL ACCOUNTS  
OF  
MAURITIUS**

**2012**

**June 2013**

**(Price Rs. 200)**

**NATIONAL ACCOUNTS  
OF  
MAURITIUS**

**2012**

## **National Accounts of Mauritius - 2012**

### **Foreword**

**National Accounts of Mauritius – 2012** is the thirtieth issue of the annual report on National Accounts published by Statistics Mauritius. The publication presents detailed data available as at March 2013 on the performance of the economy for the years 2006 to 2012. The report also includes estimates of Quarterly National Accounts for the period 2009 to 2012.

Estimates on national accounts in this report have been worked out using as base the results of the 2007 Census of Economic Activities. As from this issue, the industrial classification used is according to the National Standard Industrial Classification (NSIC), Revision 2 based on the UN International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of all economic activities, Rev. 4 of 2008, previous classification used being NSIC Rev. 1 based on ISIC, Rev. 3 of 1999.

Chapter 1 gives a description of the main concepts and definitions used.

The methodology and main data sources as well as the statistical tables and analysis for Annual National Accounts are given in Chapter 2. A table on Balance of Payments is also included.

Quarterly National Accounts including the methodology and main data sources are given in Chapter 3.

Foreign trade statistics are presented in Chapter 4 while Chapter 5 covers production data and selected indicators.

The preparation of this report has necessitated the mobilisation of considerable resources and the cooperation of numerous organisations, both public and private. Their assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

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# **CHAPTER 1**

## **CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS**

## CHAPTER 1 - CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

### 1. General

National accounting represents a system of accounts, which describes the functioning of the national economy in such areas as production, distribution, consumption and accumulation. It has been developed to facilitate the practical application of economic theory. National accounting therefore furnishes a unified system for studying the economic condition of a country and its changes over time.

#### 1.1 The System of National Accounts (SNA)

A System of National Accounts (SNA) consists of a coherent, consistent and integrated set of macro-economic accounts based on internationally agreed concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules. The United Nations Statistical Office in 1953 produced the first publication "A System of National Accounts (SNA)", which was revised in 1968. Since then, the SNA has undergone an extensive revision in the light of country experiences during the twenty-five years. The new version, the 1993 SNA was published in 1993 and countries have been advised to implement the new system as soon as possible. Whilst the basic structure has remained more or less the same, certain changes have been brought in, to take account of new developments and concerns. An updated version, the SNA 2008 has been published but not yet implemented.

##### 1.1.1 Implementation of the 1993 System of National Accounts (1993 SNA)

Mauritius started the compilation of national accounts based on the 1993 SNA in 2001. As from April 2001, the national accounts data are produced according to the new concepts and definitions. Historical series as from the year 1990 have been reworked according to the 1993 SNA and are available on the website.

In 2001, in addition to the change in the system of accounting, the office had also adopted the International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities ISIC, Revision 3 of 1990, for the classification of economic activities. As from April 2001, economic activities were classified according to NSIC which is an adapted version of ISIC. This change in classification has affected the value added of some industry groups but did not affect the overall Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Some of the main changes in terminology, valuation and classification that are relevant to Mauritius are given at paragraph 1.3.

#### 1.2 National Accounts of Mauritius - historical background

The first estimates of national income and expenditure date back to the year 1948 when (GDP) stood at some R 300 million. The measures were then confined to 'Value Added' figures only and were published in the Year Book and later, in the Digest of Statistics.

Estimates for 1948 to 1975 were based on the 1953 System of National Accounts. In 1983, following the availability of more detailed data which were collected through an Annual Census of Production, a new series was produced for the years 1976 onwards, based on the 1968 SNA. In April 2001, Statistics Mauritius adopted the 1993 SNA, following the availability of updated and more detailed data from the 1997 Census of Economic Activities (CEA). Data series worked according to the 1993 SNA are available for the years 1990 onwards. In June 2005, the series as from 1998, have been revised based on the results of the 2002 CEA. In December 2010, the series as from 2003 onwards, have been rebased on results of 2007 CEA. Moreover as from 1999, adjustment for Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) has been allocated to users.

As from 2005, Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) estimates starting from the first quarter of 1999 are compiled and published by the office. These quarterly figures provide information needed for monitoring short term economic development and is also one of the data category published for the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), to which the country adhered in February 2012.

The quarterly estimates are compiled according to guidelines provided in the IMF manual entitled "Quarterly National Accounts Manual – Concepts, Data Sources and Compilation", which is itself based on the 1993 SNA.

### 1.3 Main changes between 1968 SNA and 1993 SNA.

#### 1.3.1 Terminology

- (i) Taxes on production and imports replaces 'Indirect taxes'. 1993 SNA argues that it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to determine the real incidence of different kinds of taxes, and that the use of the terms 'direct' and 'indirect' taxes has fallen out of favour in economic theory. Taxes on production and imports comprise all taxes that enterprises incur by engaging in production.
- (ii) Taxes on products and Other taxes on production replaces 'Commodity taxes' and 'Other indirect taxes' respectively and are explained as follows:

*Taxes on products* are payable on good and services when they are produced, sold or used. Examples are excise duties, import duties and Value Added Taxes (VAT).

*Other taxes on production* are taxes payable out of the value added of producers. This category of taxes includes taxes levied on property, fixed assets and labour employed. Examples are municipal rates, motor vehicle licences and business licences.

- (iii) Change in inventories replaces 'Changes in stocks'.
- (iv) Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) replaces 'Imputed bank Service Charges'.
- (v) Primary incomes replaces 'Factor incomes'. Primary incomes are payable out of the value added created by production. They include compensation of employees, property income (interest, dividends, etc.) and taxes on production and imports net of subsidies. The concept of 'factor incomes', comprising the first two categories of primary incomes, is no longer used in 1993 SNA.
- (vi) Gross National Income (GNI) replaces 'Gross National Product (GNP)'. The rationale behind the change is that this aggregate is a concept of income rather than a concept of production.

#### 1.3.2 Changes in the valuation of output

Under the 1968 SNA, GDP was estimated at factor cost. It is that part of the cost of producing the GDP, which consists of gross payments to factors of production (labour, land and capital). This valuation had some limitations in the sense that value added at factor cost is essentially a measure of income and not of output. 1993 SNA changes the concept from factor cost to basic prices, which is a better measure of output. 1993 SNA recommends that output be valued at *basic prices*. The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer exclusive of any taxes on products and inclusive of any subsidies on products.

*Definitions of the different type of prices and the inter relationship between them:*

- (i) Basic price

The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer exclusive of taxes payable on products and inclusive of subsidies receivable on products. The equivalent for imported products is the c.i.f (cost, insurance and freight) value, that is, the value at the border of the importing country.

- (ii) Purchaser's price

The purchaser's price is the amount payable by the purchaser. This includes trade margins realised by wholesalers and retailers (by definition, their output) as well as transport margins (that is, any transport charges paid separately by the purchaser) and non-deductible VAT.

### **1.3.3 Changes in the methods of estimation**

(i) Annual growth rates

The growth rate of GDP worked out so far was calculated using a Fixed Base Laspeyres Index (fixed weight). It was observed that this index could not adapt to change in the structure of the economy. One of the recommendations of 1993 SNA is to use a Chain Index, which is equivalent to using the previous year's structure for calculation of growth rates.

(ii) Output of the General Government

Output of General Government is estimated as the sum of production costs, which include mainly salaries paid to staff. Another important cost is the consumption of fixed capital, which was previously not included because of lack of data. For this new series, consumption of fixed capital has been estimated and is included in the value added of General Government.

(iii) Output of the Central Bank

Under 1968 SNA, the output of the Central Bank was calculated by the income approach, which included salaries and profit of the bank. However, it was observed that the profit declared or transferred varied considerably from year to year and growth rate of the banking sector fluctuated a lot and did not show clearly the growth of that sector. It has therefore been recommended that the output of the Central Bank be measured as the sum of production costs, which include salaries paid to staff and consumption of fixed capital, in line with the recommendations of the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts (ISWGNA).

### **1.4 Changes in classification by industry group**

As from December 2012, industrial classifications used is according to the National Standard Industrial Classification (NSIC), Revision 2 based on the UN International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of all economic activities, Rev. 4 of 2008, previous classifications used being NSIC Rev 1 based on ISIC, Rev. 3 of 1990.

The UN International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of All Economic Activities is the international reference classification of productive activities. Its main purpose is to provide a set of activity categories that can be utilised for the collection and reporting of statistics according to such activities. The classifications are periodically reviewed to take into account changes in the economic structure of countries. The emergence of new technologies and new divisions of labour between organisations over the past years has created new types of activities and new forms of industries, posing a challenge for both providers and users of statistical data. In response to the above, ISIC Rev 3 was revised in 2008 to better reflect changed structures and analytical requirements.

This has resulted in some changes in value added estimates at industrial group level, but not in the overall GDP. Value added figures at industry level are therefore not strictly comparable with those published earlier.

The main changes at the level of sections are given in the figure below

**Figure 1: National Standard Industrial Classification (NSIC) of All Economic Activities  
Correspondences between NSIC Rev 1 and NSIC Rev 2**

NSIC Rev 1		NSIC Rev 2	
A	Agriculture, hunting and forestry	A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
B	Fishing	B	Mining and quarrying
C	Mining and quarrying	C	Manufacturing
D	Manufacturing	D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
E	Electricity, gas and water supply	E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
F	Construction	F	Construction
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal & household Goods	G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
H	Hotels and restaurants	H	Transportation and storage
I	Transport, storage and communication	I	Accommodation and food service activities
J	Financial intermediation	J	Information and communication
K	Real estate, renting and business activities	K	Financial and insurance activities
L	Public administration and defence; Compulsory social security	L	Real estate activities
M	Education	M	Professional, scientific and technical activities
N	Health and social work	N	Administrative and support service activities
O	Other community, social and personal services	O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
		P	Education
		Q	Human health and social work activities
		R	Arts, entertainment and recreation
		S	Other service activities

## 1.5 Data collection, compilation and publication

Benchmark data for the compilation of National Accounts statistics are collected through the Census of Economic Activities which is conducted at five year intervals. Annual data are collected through sample surveys of establishments. In addition, many organisations, both public and private, are regularly contacted for obtaining the latest available information on the key sectors of the economy. Data are collected under the authority of the Statistics Act 2000 which also lays great emphasis on the confidentiality aspect.

The presentation of the tables broadly follows the recommendations of the United Nations 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA). A brief description of the methodology used for the preparation of the Accounts is given in Chapter 2 of this report for Annual National Accounts (ANA) and in Chapter 3 for Quarterly National Accounts (QNA).

National Accounts data are disseminated via an annual report entitled "The National Accounts of Mauritius" and in "Economic and Social Indicators". All these publications are published by the Statistics Mauritius and are posted on the website of the office (<http://statsmauritius.gov.mu>).

Economic and Social Indicators on annual national accounts used to be published twice a year, in April and October. As from 2003, following requests for more frequent updates, they are published four times during the year namely in March, June, September and December. The issue published in March now provides a first forecast of National Accounts aggregates for the current year together with revised figures for earlier years. Subsequent issues in the course of the year provide for figures updated in the light of latest information available.

Economic and Social Indicators on quarterly national accounts are published within a quarter after the reference period. To meet this target, estimates for the current quarter are based on selected indicators that capture quarterly movements. Administrative data that are available on a monthly or quarterly basis, the most important one being data from the Value Added Tax (VAT) system, which have the advantage of being timely and of having a wide coverage are also extensively used. Some surveys requesting quarterly income and expenditure data have also been conducted among enterprises which are large contributors in specific sectors.

Estimates for a quarter are revised at subsequent quarters when new and more accurate information become available. It is to be noted that quarterly estimates are sometimes subject to important revisions because of the limitations in the source data.

For consistency, the estimates for the four quarters of a given calendar year are benchmarked with the latest annual estimates which are more accurate as they are mostly compiled from income and expenditure data of enterprises obtained through surveys. In incorporating the more accurate annual information into the quarterly estimates, the accuracy of the quarterly data is enhanced while the quarterly pattern inherent in the QNA is preserved.

## 1.6 The Report

This report contains the latest available Annual National Accounts data relating to the years 2006 to 2012 and Quarterly National Accounts for the years 2009 to 2012. Explanatory notes on the concepts, definitions are given in Chapter 1. The various methods used for the computation of the estimates together with the statistical tables for Annual National Accounts and Quarterly National Accounts, are given in Chapter 2 and Chapter 3 respectively. The statistical tables are preceded by a brief analysis.

- Chapter 1 - Concepts and Definitions
- Chapter 2 - Annual National Accounts, 2006 – 2012
  - Section 1* - *Sources and methods*
  - Section 2* - *Statistical Analysis*
  - Section 3* - *Main Tables, 2006- 2012*

- Chapter 3 - Quarterly National Accounts, 2009 – 2012
  - Section 1* - *Sources and methods*
  - Section 2* - *Statistical Analysis*
  - Section 3* - *Tables, 2009 - 2012*
- Chapter 4 - Foreign Trade statistics
- Chapter 5 - Production data and selected indicators

### **1.7 Institutional Sector Accounts (ISA)**

For the purpose of the analysis of production, the economy is split into industry groups but to analyse flows affecting income, capital and financial transactions, the different units involved in production, redistribution and consumption are grouped into 'institutional sectors' as follows:-

- Households including Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH)
- Non-financial corporate including quasi-corporate enterprises
- Financial enterprises
- General Government and
- Rest of the World.

The Integrated Economic Accounts of the country presents in a concise form (in the form of a T table), the goods and services account, the Generation and Allocation of Income, Distribution and Use of Income and Capital Account of the Institutional Sectors of the economy. ISA 2002 to 2005 and 2007 is currently available on the website. ISA 2007 is based on CEA 2007 results.

### **1.8 Supply and Use Table (SUT)**

It has been possible, by making use of benchmark data available from the 2007 Census of Economic Activities and other sources, to construct a Supply and Use Table (SUT) for the year 2007, which is posted on the website. The SUT brings together the detailed goods and services accounts in the format of matrices with the product groups in the rows and the different categories and components of supply and use in the columns. In this matrix, commodity flow of goods and services are traced from different sources of supply to different categories of use. This table is an important analytical tool to study economic repercussions.

The supply and use tables for 2002 to 2005 which have been worked out using 2002 Census of Economic Activities data as benchmark are also published on the website.

### **1.9 Input/Output Table (I/O)**

The Input/Output (I/O) Table, which is posted on the website, gives the picture of input composition and output distribution of each product. On the assumption of stable or linear technical correlation between input and output, the table serves as an effective analytical tool for the study of economic repercussion. For instance, it illustrates the ultimate effect (direct and indirect) of a unit increase in domestic demand for a certain good on product output or value added.

## **2. Problems and limitations of published data**

The main problems of the office in obtaining relevant data can be grouped as follows:

### **(i) Response rate to enquiries**

The response rate to our annual enquiries is one of the major problems encountered by the office. It appears that the fear that Statistics Mauritius discloses information to other authorities still prevails among some suppliers of data. Data are collected under the authority of the Statistics Act 2000 which guarantees the absolute confidentiality of all information. No information relating to costs of production, capital employed or profits of an individual enterprise can be revealed to any authority or person.

**(ii) Non-uniformity of accounting years**

All firms do not have uniform accounting years. Data referring to the last "twelve-months" period may in fact spread over two or three consecutive years. Only in some cases, data have been adjusted before incorporation in the National Accounts. The time reference of the accounts is the calendar year.

The varying accounting years are also major obstacles to the preparation of the Capital, Finance and Balance Sheet Accounts.

**3. Definition of main aggregates**

The concepts and definitions used in this publication are those stated in the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) Manual - A System of National Accounts 1993.

**(i) Taxes on production and imports**

Taxes on production and imports comprise all taxes that enterprises incur by engaging in production. There are two categories of taxes, namely taxes on products and other taxes on production.

Taxes on products are payable on goods and services when they are produced, sold or used. Examples are excise duties, import duties and Value Added Taxes (VAT).

Other taxes on production are taxes payable out of the value added of producers. This category of taxes includes taxes levied on property, fixed assets and labour employed. Examples are municipal rates, motor vehicle licenses and business licenses.

**(ii) Gross output**

Gross output of industries covers the value in the market of goods and services produced, including work in progress and products for own use. Valuation is usually at basic prices. The imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings is also included.

The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer exclusive of taxes on products and inclusive of subsidies on products. The equivalent of imported products is the c.i.f. value at the border of the importing country.

Gross output for "general government" and for "non-profit institutions serving households" are computed as the sum of the cost of intermediate consumption expenditure, compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital.

**(iii) Intermediate consumption**

"Intermediate consumption of industries" covers non-durable goods and services used up in production and includes repairs and maintenance of the capital stock and is valued at purchasers' prices.

The purchasers' price is the amount payable by the purchaser exclusive of deductible taxes on products (e.g deductible value added tax).

"Intermediate consumption of general government" is made up of acquisitions (purchases and transfers in kind) of new goods and services on current accounts.

**(iv) Value added**

The value added is equal to the gross output at basic prices less the value of intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices.

**(v) Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**

The sum of value added of all domestic producers gives the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It



represents the aggregate money value of all goods and services produced within a country out of economic activity during a specified period usually a year, before provision for the consumption of fixed capital.

**(vi) GDP at basic prices**

GDP at basic prices is obtained as the difference between output and intermediate consumption whereby output is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices.

**(vii) GDP at market prices**

GDP at market prices is equal to the GDP at basic prices plus taxes (net of subsidies) on products.

**(viii) Gross National Income (GNI)**

GDP plus net primary income from the rest of the world gives Gross National Income (GNI).

**(ix) Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)**

The sum of Gross National Income (GNI) and net transfers from the rest of the world gives Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI).

**(x) Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)**

Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) consists of the net additions to the assets of producers of tangible reproducible goods which have an expected lifetime of use of more than one year. These assets are buildings, plants, machinery and transport equipment. The additions are valued at purchasers' prices. Non-reproducible tangible assets such as land and mineral deposits are not included in gross capital formation. However, outlays on improvement of land and development of mining sites are considered as gross domestic fixed capital formation.

Durable goods purchased by households, with the exception of dwellings, are not classified as capital formation but are treated as consumption expenditure.

**(xi) Change in inventories**

Change in inventories includes the value of the physical change in inventories of raw materials, work in progress and finished goods held by producers.

**(xii) Final Consumption expenditure**

Consumption expenditure is made up of final consumption expenditure of households and of government.

Government final consumption expenditure is further disaggregated into collective and individual consumption expenditure. **Collective** expenditure consists of the services which government provides to the community as a whole, for example, security and defence whereas **individual** expenditure is made up of expenses incurred in providing services which are mostly beneficial to individuals, mainly in respect of health and education.

**Actual Government final consumption expenditure** refers to expenditure incurred for the provision of collective services.

Final consumption expenditure incurred by households comprises the value of goods and services purchased by households including the value of imputed rent of owner occupied dwellings. For a better measure of standard of living, actual private final consumption expenditure is used.

**Actual private final consumption expenditure** covers goods and services supplied to households, irrespective of whether these goods and services are actually paid by government or households themselves. Consequently, it consists of expenditure incurred by households and government on the provision of individual services.

**(xiii) Gross National Saving**

Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI) less total final consumption expenditure gives Gross National Saving.

**(xiv) Exports and Imports of goods and services**

Both exports and imports are measured on an f.o.b. basis.

Exports and imports of goods are compiled according to the General Trade System, using the national boundary as the statistical frontier. All goods entering the country are recorded in imports and goods leaving the country, in exports. However, for the sake of continuity and consistency gross imports and exports through the customs and the free zone area are shown separately.

**(xv) Compensation of employees**

Compensation of employees comprises all payments of wages and salaries by producers to their employees. Payments in kind and contributions to social security and to private pension fund, casualty insurance and similar schemes are also included.

Wages and salaries in cash comprise all payments which employees receive in respect of their work, before deductions of employees' contributions to social security schemes. Payments such as refund of traveling of work, commissions, overtime, bonuses, and cost of living allowances are also included.

Payments in kind include goods and services provided to employees free of charge or at markedly reduced costs which are clearly of direct benefit to the employees as consumers.

**(xvi) Gross operating surplus**

Gross operating surplus is defined as the excess of value added over the cost of employees' compensation and other taxes on production and imports net of subsidies.

**(xvii) Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)**

FISIM is the difference between interest received and interest paid by banks excluding those received on own funds. However due to lack of information, the total amount of FISIM was previously recorded as the intermediate consumption of a nominal industry. As recommended by the 1993 SNA, it is now allocated to users as follows: intermediate consumption of businesses, final consumption of households and government, and a component of exports of services.

**(xviii) Goods-producing industries**

Goods-producing industries comprise "Agriculture, forestry and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas steam and air conditioning supply", "Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities" and "Construction".

**(xix) Service industries**

Service industries include "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles", "Transport and storage", "Accommodation and food service activities", "Information and communication", "Financial and insurance activities", "Real estate activities", "Professional, scientific and technical activities", "Administrative and support activities", "Public administration and defence; compulsory social security", "Education", "Human Health and social work activities", "Arts, entertainment and recreation", "Other service activities".

# **CHAPTER 2**

## **ANNUAL NATIONAL ACCOUNTS**

## Section 1 – SOURCES AND METHODS

### 1. Production Account of Economic Activity Group

#### 1.1 Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The agricultural sector contributed 3.6% to the Gross Domestic Product in 2011. The activities in this sector are presented in the following sub-groups:

Industrial crops (sugar cane, tea and tobacco)

Food crops, fruits and flowers

Livestock, poultry and related products

Agricultural services

Forestry and hunting

Fishing

Government services

#### (i) Data sources

Ministry of Agro Industry & Food security

Mauritius Cane Industry Authority

Ministry of Fisheries

Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture

Mauritius Sugar Syndicate

Agricultural Research and Extension Unit (AREU)

Mauritius Meat Authority (MMA)

Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings

Household Budget Surveys

Agricultural Cost of Production Survey (ACOPS)

Special enquiries from food crop planters, quarterly survey of livestock and poultry breeders and providers of agricultural services

#### (ii) Methodology

Separate production accounts are prepared for each of the sub-groups mentioned above. Apart from sugar and tea, agricultural activities are performed mainly by small planters, breeders and fishermen who do not keep proper records of their transactions. Because of the lack of proper accounts, a variety of methods, based essentially on the commodity flow approach is used to estimate gross output, intermediate consumption and value added.

#### (a) Industrial crops

*Sugar cane:* Details on the sugar industry are given separately in Section 1.2.

*Tea and Tobacco:* Quantities and prices of tea and tobacco leaves are available from the Tea and Tobacco Board respectively. Intermediate inputs per hectare are computed based on benchmark ratios from Agricultural Cost of Production Survey (ACOPS 2005). Total intermediate consumption is then obtained by applying the appropriate rates of inputs to the total area under cultivation.

#### (b) Food crops, fruits and flowers

*Food crops:* Since July 1997, monthly data on food crops production and area harvested are obtained from the Agricultural Research and Extension Unit (AREU), which accounts for about 80% of total

production. Estimates of backyard production are made on the basis of consumption data collected through the Household Budget Surveys. Retail prices of about forty food crops and fruits are collected monthly by the Prices unit. This enables the valuation of the output for food crops at basic price by deducting transport costs and retail margin from its retail price value.

Intermediate consumption expenditure is estimated by applying ratios of inputs from ACOPS 2005. Some of the inputs, for example fertilizers, pesticides, seeds are cross-checked with imports and local production figures.

*Fruits and flowers:* Monthly production of banana and pineapple and area harvested are obtained from AREU. With regards to other fruits, the number of fruit trees in bearing age is estimated based on the "1985 Fruit Trees Survey" carried out by the Extension Service Division of the Ministry of Agro Industry and Fisheries. Production is first estimated in quantity using an average yield per tree, taking into account the climatic factor. This production is valued at basic prices.

The main source of data for estimating production of flower is exports data from the Foreign Trade unit. A separate estimate is worked out for locally sold flowers, based on the number of weddings, deaths, religious ceremonies, etc.

**(c) *Livestock, poultry and related products***

The Mauritius Meat Authority (MMA) forwards a monthly return on the number of heads and carcass weight of local/imported cattle, sheep, goats and pigs slaughtered at the Abattoir. To these, are added the weight of off-abattoir slaughters estimated from permits issued by the Ministry of Agro Industry and Fisheries. The total quantity multiplied by a weighted average retail price gives the gross output at basic prices (after deducting retail margins and transport costs). Estimates of intermediate expenditure on cattle feeds, salt and water etc. are made and deducted from the gross output to obtain value added.

Poultry and egg production are calculated from data obtained through the questionnaires sent to all large producers. These data are supplemented with estimates made for small breeders. Estimates of backyard production are based on the number of broilers sold by the large establishments and on the quantity of feeds sold.

Estimates of milk production are obtained from the Animal Production Division of the Ministry of Agro Industry and Food Security.

**(d) *Agricultural Services***

**(a) Government**

Details are provided at Section 1.12.

**(b) Non-government**

Establishments engaged in non-government agricultural services provide services like land preparation, de-rocking, etc. Their respective production accounts are worked out from statistics obtained either from published reports or from direct surveys.

**(e) *Forestry and hunting***

Estimates of forestry production namely, wood processed by sawmills and, to a lesser extent, firewood are made on the basis of information obtained from the Forestry Department.

Hunting, mainly deer hunting, is undertaken during a specific period of the year. The associations of hunters provide data on the production of venison. This is valued at basic prices as for other livestock.

Intermediate costs for both forestry and hunting are negligible so that the gross output is composed essentially of value added.

**(f) *Fishing***

The Ministry of Fisheries provides data on the quantity of fish caught. Separate figures are given in

respect of lagoon and bank fishing. These are then valued at market prices available from the Prices unit. The transport and retail margins are estimated and deducted from the market price value to give gross output at basic prices. Intermediate inputs for lagoon fishing is very low as the fishermen who are engaged in fishing in coastal waters, use artisanal methods and the catch is usually sold fresh. Bank fishing involves higher costs as the fish are caught in high seas in larger vessels. Also, these fish are sold frozen.

## 1.2 The Sugar Industry

The share of the sugar industry in total GDP was 1.7% and export of sugar represented around 11.2% of total domestic exports in 2011. Sugarcane plantations occupy about 90% of total land under cultivation.

There are three categories of growers in the sugar industry, namely "miller", "metayer" and "owner" planters. Millers are owners of sugar factories and large plots of land around these factories. In 2010, they numbered 5 and cultivated sugarcane on an area of 33,211 hectares. Metayers are normally employees of the millers who are allowed to grow sugarcane on their lands. There were 18,315 owner-planters who cultivated 25,841 hectares of land.

Value added generated by the sugar industry is attributed, for national accounting purposes, to the following industrial activity groups:

*Agriculture:* the final product is sugarcane. Both millers and planters are engaged in its production.

*Manufacturing:* the final product is sugar and its by-products, molasses, scums and electricity, which excludes Independent Power Producers (IPPs). Only millers are engaged in this activity.

*Transport:* includes only the millers' own account transport of sugarcane, sugar and other inputs

*Distribution:* includes activities of brokers, shippers and the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate:

### (i) **Methodology**

The period from the growing stage up to the marketing of all sugar produced covers eighteen months. Production is valued on an accrual basis, so that output relating to crop year, say 2011/2012 is treated as production for calendar year 2011. The sugar cane crop of a given year normally extends from July to June of the following year.

Sugar is marketed solely through the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate. This agency provides data on price of sugar, both local sales and exports' proceeds. All the expenses incurred in respect of marketing are also given.

Production accounts are compiled using information from surveys and other data made available by different organisations.

### (ii) **Production Account of Sugar Cane**

Separate accounts are prepared in respect of millers and planters.

The gross proceeds from the sales of sugar and its by-products are obtained from the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate. The gross output of agriculture comprises 78% of the gross proceeds as the remaining 22% accrue to millers to cover the milling cost.

Intermediate expenses in respect of sugarcane cultivation owned by millers are compiled from surveys of selected establishments.

*Manufacturing:* The end product is sugar and only millers are engaged in its production. The gross output is worked out from the gross proceeds of sugar. The main item under goods consumed is sugarcane; other inputs include milling cost and marketing expenses which are obtained from the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture, the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate and the survey of sugar factories.

*Transport:* The sugar estates and millers provide their own means of transport. Most of their canes,

sugar and other inputs are transported by their own lorries. The 'Transport' activity is valued at cost. The expenditure incurred in respect of purchases of materials and services, compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital are obtained from surveys. The total of these aggregates gives the gross output. Transport cost is then imputed, on a pro-rata basis, to the intermediate consumption expenditure of the agriculture and manufacturing sectors.

*Distribution:* The gross output is computed from the related expenditure items as given in the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate report. The cost component consists mainly of elements of value added.

### **1.3 Mining and quarrying**

The activity of mining and quarrying covers salt production, stone crushers and sand quarries. The share of this industry in the Gross Domestic Product is negligible. Estimates of gross output and value added are based on information collected through special enquiries and data from the VAT system from the MRA.

### **1.4 Manufacturing**

The manufacturing sector is the largest sector in the Mauritian economy. It contributed to 16.9% of GDP in year 2011 compared to 15% in the early eighties.

#### **(i) Sources**

- Annual Survey of Large Establishments
- Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
- Trade Statistics
- Household Budget Surveys
- Census of Economic Activities
- Quarterly Employment Survey in EOE - Export Oriented Enterprises (mainly ex.EPZ)
- Turnover from the MRA
- Excisable goods from the MRA

#### **(ii) Methodology**

The manufacturing sector is more conveniently analysed under the following three broad groups

- Sugar Milling
- EOE
- 'Other' manufacturing enterprises

*Sugar:* Production account in respect of sugar milling is prepared from annual reports of the Chamber of Agriculture, financial statements of the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate and survey of sugar factories as explained in section 1.2.

Other Manufacturing establishments are surveyed once a year through the Annual Survey of Large Establishments.

A questionnaire is sent to a representative sample of large establishments to collect information on employment, labour costs, inputs, sales and inventories. Production accounts are worked out for each of the NISIC groups. Technical ratios such as labour costs/gross output, value added/gross output and labour costs/value added are also calculated. These are used to make estimates for the non-respondents and also help in forecasting exercises.

### **1.5 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply**

This sector covers the activities of one public enterprise, namely the Central Electricity Board (CEB) as well as the Independent Power Producers (IPPs) which provide electricity to the national grid.

The generation of electricity throughout the island is undertaken by the CEB and the IPPs, while its

distribution rests solely with the CEB.

The enterprises are required to fill in two questionnaires annually. The first relates to the income and expenditure accounts of the current year, requesting detailed data on receipts, employment, labour costs, purchase of goods and services. Through this questionnaire, the enterprise is also requested to give a forecast for the forthcoming year. The second questionnaire collects information on investment in buildings and machinery for the estimation of GDFCF by type of goods. In addition, CEB regularly publishes their income and expenditure accounts, which are used extensively for the preparation of production accounts.

#### **1.6 Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities**

The activities in this sector are classified in the following main components:

- Water collection, treatment and supply
- Sewerage
- Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery
- Remediation activities and other waste management services

##### **(i) Sources**

- Annual Survey of Large Establishments
- Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
- Census of Economic Activities
- Mauritius Revenue Authority

##### **(ii) Methodology**

Data are collected through mail questionnaires for large establishments. Among these are the Central Water Authority and the Wastewater Management Authority. For these enterprises, the production approach is used to measure output. Benchmark ratios obtained from the 2007 Census of Economic Activities and data from the Mauritius Revenue Authority are used for non respondents.

#### **1.7 Construction**

The construction industry consists of the activities of:

- General builders and civil engineering contractors
- Small contractors and special trade contractors
- Public authorities engaged in capital works - Ministry of Public Infrastructure, National Development Unit, Land Transport and Shipping and local authorities
- Own-account construction carried out by individuals

##### **(i) Sources**

- Building permits statistics
- Financial Report of Accountant-General's Department
- Trade Statistics
- Housing and Population Census
- Household Budget Surveys
- Census of Economic Activities
- Annual surveys

##### **(ii) Methodology**

The gross output of the construction industry is the value of investment on residential and non-



residential buildings, roads, electricity and communications networks, land improvement and reclamation, maintenance and repair services, etc. The methodology adopted varies with the type of construction and the source of statistical information.

The main source of data is the records of building permits kept by the local authorities. The total volume (floor area) of building construction, whether performed by contractors or individuals, is compiled at the office from these records.

The price charged per square metre for the construction of dwellings and its breakdown into labour costs and materials consumed are obtained from Quantity Surveyor works. These prices vary with the size and location of the building. In addition 'large' builders and contractors are contacted to obtain value of projects completed. Supplemented with investment statistics, collected for the computation of the fixed capital formation, an estimate of gross output in the private sector is derived.

Data on construction works (value and expenses) carried out by the Ministry of Public Infrastructure, National Development Unit, Land Transport and Shipping and local authorities are obtained from their respective accounts as well as from the Financial Report of the Accountant's General Department. These are used to evaluate gross output of construction in the public sector.

Another element of the construction industry is the repair and maintenance of buildings, both residential and non-residential, performed by various contractors and public authorities. Estimates are made from benchmark data from:

stock of buildings updated from the 2000 Housing Census

repairs and maintenance expenses by households from Household Budget Surveys

Some items of intermediate consumption, e.g. aggregates, paints, cement, iron bars, are cross-checked with production and imports statistics.

## **1.8 Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.**

This group contributed 11.8% to the Gross Domestic Product of the country in the year 2011.

### **(i) Sources**

Register of licence holders

Trade Statistics

Agricultural Statistics

Special enquiries from docks and stevedoring and large distributive enterprises

Census of Economic Activities

Mauritius Revenue Authority

Survey of large establishments

Road transport statistics

### **(ii) Methodology**

*Wholesale and retail trade:* The gross output for wholesale and retail trade is estimated as the gross margins obtained between sale and purchase values of goods sold. These goods can be categorised into two groups: imported goods and locally manufactured goods.

*Imported goods:* The basic data used for the computation of wholesale and retail margins on imported goods are obtained from the annual tabulations on imports. Imports are classified itemwise according to the Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C., Revision 3) and for each item the quantity, C.I.F. value, customs and excise duties are available.

These data are first grouped into broad economic categories namely intermediate, final consumption and capital goods. Margins are estimated as the difference between the 'landed cost' and the retail price for each item. Wholesale margins are estimated using available information from 2007 Census of Economic Activities (2007 CEA) and additional data collected through annual special enquiries from "large" enterprises engaged in landing, storage, clearing and forwarding activities. Retail margins are estimated from information available from the 2007 CEA.

Locally manufactured goods: Data on local production and exports available from VAT Department are classified by NSIC. Local sales are then computed and coded in SITC. The wholesale/retail rates of margin are determined based on the 2007 Census of Economic Activities and these rates are applied for each SITC section.

The agricultural products used to compile the wholesale and retail margin are: fresh vegetables, fresh fruits, fish, eggs and flowers. Data is collected by the Prices Unit (Producer prices) and the Consumer Prices Unit (Retail prices) of this office. The wholesale and the retail margin for fresh vegetables and fresh fruits (banana and pineapple) is the difference between the retail prices and the producer prices. Margins for "other fruits", fish, eggs and flowers are estimated using a percentage of the gross output valued at basic prices.

*Other activities:*

Estimates are also made in respect of margins obtained from the following:

Mauritius Sugar Syndicate for the marketing of sugar worked out from data obtained by mail questionnaire.

Lottery and pool organisers based on information obtained from the Value Added Tax Department.

Ship handling activities using value of ships' stores supplied.

Other activities such as auctioneers and scrap metal dealers which are estimated using data collected at the Census of Economic Activities.

Intermediate consumption incurred by the distributive trades are estimated on the basis of benchmark data collected for the Census of Economic Activity (CEA 2007) and is used to derive the value added.

The production account is then worked out from the aggregated data on gross output and intermediate consumption expenditure.

*Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods.*

For establishments engaged in the repair of vehicles, the production account is worked out using data from the 2007 Census of Economic Activities, the age distribution of vehicles registered and import figures of spare parts, lubricants, and other materials used in repair works. These are supplemented with an annual mail survey covering all "large" garages and a sample of "small" establishments.

## **1.9 Transport and storage**

This group contributed 6.1% to the Gross Domestic Product in 2011 and covers a wide range of activities grouped under the following:

Land transport

Water transport

Services allied to transport, namely cargo handling, ports and airport services, travel agencies and storage and warehousing

Air transport

**(i) Sources of data**

National Transport Authority

Financial Report of the Accountant-General's Department  
Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture  
Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings  
Household Expenditure Surveys  
Mauritius Revenue Authority  
Special enquiries from: docks and stevedoring companies, bus, lorry and contract car companies  
Personal interviews of taxi, lorry and van owners  
Census of Economic Activities

**(ii) Methodology**

*Land transport:* The enterprises in this activity group consist of operators of buses, lorries, vans, contract cars and taxis.

Statistics on number of buses, lorries, taxis and contract cars operating, obtained from the National Transport Authority, provide leading indicators. The 'large' establishments namely the bus and lorry companies are interviewed by mail questionnaire and the resulting working ratios are applied to estimate gross output, intermediate consumption and labour cost in this sub sector.

A similar method is used to estimate the gross output and value added of taxis and vans. Information on income and expenditure per vehicle is obtained from personal interviews of taxi and van owners. The estimates of gross output for buses and taxis are cross-checked with data on consumption obtained from Household Expenditure Surveys.

The production account for lorries engaged in the transport of sugarcane and sugar is worked out separately, as explained in section 1.2.

*Water transport:* Ship owners and shipping agents are interviewed by mail questionnaire. As very scarce information is obtained from this source, indirect methods are used to estimate output. Indicators such as volume of goods loaded and unloaded and statistics on movement of ships are used.

*Services allied to transport:*

Most of the enterprises engaged in these activities employ more than 10 persons. This sector covers mainly activities carried by the Mauritius Ports Authority (MPA), the Cargo Handling Corporation (CHC), ports and airport services and storage and warehousing (comprising mainly The Mauritius Sugar Terminal Corporation). Information required for the estimation of gross output, intermediate consumption, value added etc, are obtained through mail questionnaires.

**1.10 Accommodation and food service activities**

In 2011 this sector contributed 7.1% of the country Gross Domestic Product.

**(i) Sources of data**

*Bank of Mauritius:* The main source of data for calculation of output of the sector is the Bank of Mauritius which provides estimates of Tourism receipts.

*Census of Economic Activities:* The Census of Economic Activities collects benchmark data for the hotels and restaurants sector every five years.

*The Annual Survey of Outgoing Tourists (SOT):* The Annual Survey of Outgoing Tourists (SOT) conducted jointly by Statistics Mauritius and the Ministry of Tourism and Leisure supplements data on expenditure by tourists.

*The Household Expenditure Survey (HBS):* Results of The Household Expenditure Survey were used to cross check Mauritian expenditure in hotels, bars and restaurants.

*The Passport and Immigration Office:* The number of tourist arrivals is obtained from passenger traffic statistics.

*Local Authorities:* The register of license holders compiled by the Local Authorities provides the total number of hotels and restaurants in operation.

**(ii) Components of the output of the Accommodation and food service activities Sector**

Benchmark data are collected from all hotels and restaurants through the Census of Economic Activities every five years. Gross output of the hotels and restaurants sector is made up of the following:

- **A tourist component** comprising expenditure of tourists and accounting for 90% of the output of Hotels and Restaurants.
- **A local component** comprising expenditure of Mauritians in hotels, restaurants, small bars, canteens and on catering and accounting for remaining 10% of the total output.

For reliability of estimates the aggregates compiled for this sector were cross checked with data from other sources. The output of hotels and restaurants resulting from tourists was checked for consistency with other available sources namely from data obtained from the 2006 Survey of Outgoing Tourists (SOT2006). In the light of SOT2006 results, the expenditure of tourists in hotels was calculated as a percentage of the Bank of Mauritius figure of Tourism earnings in 2007. The figures for the local component obtained from the latest Census of Economic Activities (CEA 2007) were compared and adjusted with Mauritian expenditure in hotels, bars and restaurants from the results of the Household Expenditure Survey (HBS) 2006/2007.

**(iii) Computation of annual estimates**

For intercensal years a proxy measure is adopted.

An estimate of output is worked out for the local component based on annual growth in number of households and the CPI component measuring prices of meals in bars and restaurants.

Given that estimates of tourism receipts are regularly provided by the Bank of Mauritius a percentage of tourist earnings is adopted for the output of hotels and restaurants from tourists.

The production account of this sector is based on technical ratios calculated from benchmark data collected through the census of Economic Activities.

**(iv) Constant price estimates**

Presently the number of tourist nights weighted by an average expenditure per tourist per night are used as a proxy for measuring volume change of the value added at current price of the tourist component and the CPI component measuring price of meals in bars and restaurants is used to deflate value added at current price generated by Mauritians in this sector.

**1.11 Information and communication**

This group contributed to 4.7% of GDP in year 2011 and consists of the activities of the following sectors:

Publishing activities

Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities

Programming and broadcasting activities

Telecommunications

Computer programming, consultancy and related activities

Information service activities

**(i) Sources of data**

Annual Survey of Large Establishments  
Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings  
Mauritius Revenue Authority  
Census of Economic Activities  
Special enquiries from: docks and stevedoring companies, bus, lorry and contract car companies  
Personal interviews of taxi, lorry and van owners

**(ii) Methodology**

The large establishments are surveyed using mail questionnaires and the production approach is used to measure output and value added. As for non-respondents, estimates are calculated using benchmark data collected through the 2007 Census of Economic Activities and using turnover data from the VAT systems from Mauritius Revenue Authority.

For telecommunications services a price deflator i.e change in the price of telephone calls while for those engaged in activities related to information and communication the CPI index are used to measure volume changes.

**1.12 Financial and insurance activities**

The activities in this group can be categorised into four sub groups: (i) insurance, reinsurance and pension (ii) monetary intermediation (iii) financial leasing and other credit granting and (iv) other financial intermediaries

**(i) Sources of data**

Bank of Mauritius  
The Registrar of Companies  
Financial Services Commission  
International Financial Statistics  
Annual Survey on Income and Expenditure  
Annual Reports of Establishments (such as State Bank of Mauritius, SICOM)

**(ii) Methodology**

The financial services sector in Mauritius is mainly dominated by insurance companies and banks which account for more than 70% of the sector's total assets.

**(a) Insurance**

The activity of insurance is intended to provide customers with protection against certain risks. It is also a form of financial intermediation where funds are collected from policyholders and invested in assets that are held as technical reserves to meet future claims.

The insurance enterprises do not charge a separate fee for the service they provide. Whenever they do charge explicit fees, they are treated as payment for services and included in the output of the enterprise. The value of those services for which there is no explicit charge must be estimated indirectly from total receivables and payables of the enterprises, including the income accruing from investment of their reserves.

Data for the production accounts of insurance companies are collected via mail questionnaires quarterly and annually.

The gross output of insurance enterprises is calculated as:

- + Total premiums earned
- + Total premiums supplements (interest, dividend and rent)
- Claims due
- Changes in actuarial reserves
- = Output of services to policyholders
- + Commission fees explicitly charged

The intermediate consumption consists of purchase of goods and services, commission and net reinsurance paid. The value added is then the difference between gross output and intermediate consumption.

The service charged for general insurance which is an intermediate consumption is allocated to industries in the same proportion as premiums paid by each industry and is calculated as follows:

- + Premium
- Claims
- + Supplements
- = Insurance service charged

As the adequacy of the life fund of most of the insurance enterprises is determined triennially by actuarial valuation, a yearly estimate based on a percentage of end-of-year life funds is made to account for changes in actuarial reserves.

The Sugar Insurance Fund Board is considered to be an equalizing fund. Its output is measured as the sum of production costs that is the intermediate consumption and the compensation of employees. The value added is therefore equal to compensation of employees.

*(b) Banks and Other Financial Intermediaries*

Data on the activities of this sub-group, comprising commercial banks, offshore banks, financial leasing and other financial institutions such as Development Bank of Mauritius and Mauritius Housing Company, are obtained through mail questionnaires. The gross output of these establishments, as defined by the 1993 SNA, is estimated as the sum of FISIM (Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured) and their actual service charges (income from dealings in foreign exchange, commissions, ledger fees, etc). The total value of FISIM is measured as total property income receivable minus total interest payable excluding the value of any property income receivable from investment of own fund. The 1993 SNA recommends that the consumption of these services be allocated among users. FISIM allocated by sector is based on the data available on deposits, loans and prevailing rate of interest

In summary the output of banks and other financial intermediaries is measured as

- + Property income receivable
- Property income from own funds
- Interest payable
- = FISIM
- + Fees and commission explicitly charged
- + Realized profits on dealing in with foreign currencies

The Central Bank is not considered to produce FISIM. Its output is measured as the sum of production costs and is recorded as intermediate consumption of commercial banks.

*(c) Activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance activities*

Financial institutions that are engaged in activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance activities include moneychangers, stockbrokers, and investment holding companies. They provide services, which are usually priced explicitly, based on a fee or commission. Their output is valued on basis of the fees or commission received, much in the same way as other non-financial services.

### **1.13 Real estate activities**

#### **(i) Sources of data**

Census of Economic Activities

Board of Investment

Special enquiries from real estate agencies, architects and engineers, firms, advertising agencies and auditing firms.

Annual Survey of large establishments

Mauritius Revenue Authority

#### **(ii) Methodology**

This group comprises the actual and imputed rent of owner occupied dwellings as well as activities of agencies involved in sale of property.

The stock of dwellings distributed by size and region is obtained from the 2000 Housing and Population Census. These benchmark data are updated, using the number of building permits issued every year by the local authorities and the Ministry of Public Infrastructure. Information on rent paid by size for dwellings is obtained from the quarterly Rent Survey conducted by this office. These rents are applied to the total number of residential buildings and the current market value of the existing stock of dwellings is thus computed. To this imputed rent, the actual rent paid in respect of non-residential buildings is added. Data on rent paid is obtained indirectly from the Income Tax statistics and returns of establishments surveyed by this office. The total gives the gross output of activities classified in 'Real estate'. The intermediate cost, which consists mainly of expenditure on repairs and maintenance, is estimated as a percentage of the gross output (obtained from benchmark data available from the 2007 Census of Economic Activities).

### **1.14 Professional, scientific and technical activities**

#### **(i) Sources of data**

Census of Economic Activities

Annual Survey of large establishments

Mauritius Revenue Authority

Financial Services Commission (FSC)

#### **(ii) Methodology**

The activities of this sector are broadly classified into 3 main components

- (a) activities of business enterprises, such as consultancy, engineering firms, advertising agencies, accounting firms, architectural services etc.
- (b) activities of own-account professional workers such as lawyers, accountants, notaries, surveyors, etc,
- (c) business activities carried out in Offshore Management Companies.

For the first category, the large contributors to output are interviewed by mail questionnaires annually and estimates are made for the non-respondents and small firms using benchmark data collected through the 2007 Census of Economic Activities.

For the second category, the income approach is used to estimate value added which consists of compensation of employees and operating surplus. The estimates are based on working ratios obtained from the 2007 Census of Economic Activities and leading indicators on employment and registration of

professionals from their respective associations.

The third category of the sector comprises activities of the Offshore Management Companies (OMC). FSC is responsible for surveying these companies and the results of the surveys published in annual bulletin of the FSC are used to compile their production account.

### **1.15 Administrative and support service activities**

#### **(i) Sources of data**

The same data sources as for Professional, scientific and technical activities are used.

#### **(ii) Methodology**

The activities of this sector comprise rental/leasing of motor vehicles and other machinery, travel agency/tour operator, call centres, security service activities, cleaning services, landscaping and other business support activities.

Production accounts of the large establishments are obtained from the Annual Survey questionnaires and estimates are made for the small firms using benchmark data collected through the 2007 Census of Economic Activities. These are cross checked with figures from the Mauritius Revenue Authority.

### **1.16 General Government**

The general government sector subdivided into central government and local government consists of all government units and all non-market Non Profit Institutions that are controlled and mainly financed by government units.

The central government is generally composed of ministries/departments, National Pension Fund and units (Extra Budgetary Units) operating under the authority of the central government with a separate legal identity and enough authority to form additional government units

The local government consists of municipalities and district councils, mainly financed by the central government.

The main functions of government are to assume responsibility for the provision of services to the community as a whole (collective services) as well as certain individual services (e.g. education and health). Government units are normally engaged in the production of non-market goods and services.

Total output, valued as the sum of production costs is estimated as follows:

Gross output = Intermediate Consumption  
+ Compensation of employees  
+ Consumption of fixed capital

The government accounts are prepared by the Accountant General's Department. The expenditure items in the recurrent budget are carefully scrutinised and classified in categories such as compensation of employees, intermediate consumption, capital expenditure, transfers, etc. Likewise, items of expenditure in the capital budget are examined and classified under capital formation, intermediate consumption, capital transfer, etc. For other units, data are extracted from their financial accounts.

All units forming part of general government are classified according to NSIC groups. The main NSIC group is 'Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security' which consists of the executive and legislative administration directly dependent on head of state and Parliament together with all other central and local government bodies, the regulation of the activities of agencies that provide health care, education, cultural services and the provision of services to the community as a whole (foreign affairs, defence, public order and compulsory social security activities).

Activities other than administration are classified in their appropriate NSIC groups e.g. education activities are classified under Education, human health activities are classified under Health, agricultural activities under Agriculture.



## **1.17 Education**

### **(i) Data Sources**

Financial Report of the Accountant General's Department  
Education statistics from the statistics division of the Ministry of Education  
Register of licence holders  
Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings  
Household Budget Surveys  
Housing and Population Census  
Census of Economic Activities  
Annual survey of large establishments

### **(ii) Methodology**

Education services are provided both by the public and private sector.

The Accountant General's Department provides data on the revenue and expenditure incurred by the Ministry of Education & Human Resources. This is extensively used to estimate output of educational activities in the public sector (Government preprimary, primary and secondary schools). Value added is then measured at cost (intermediate consumption, compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital).

Output for the private secondary institutions is estimated on the basis of returns available at the Private Secondary School Authority. Benchmark ratios worked out from the 2007 Census of Economic Activities, supplemented with data on enrolment (from the Ministry of Education) and the CPI sub-index for education are used to estimate output in the private preprimary, primary and other private educational institutions.

## **1.18 Human health and social work activities**

### **(i) Data Sources**

Financial Report of the Accountant General's Department  
Health statistics from the Ministry of Health & Quality of Life  
Register of licence holders  
Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings  
Household Budget Surveys  
Housing and Population Census  
Census of Economic Activities  
Annual survey of large establishments

### **(ii) Methodology**

Like education services, public health services are provided both by public and private sectors.

Output of public health services are measured at cost from data available at the Accountant General's Department.

For private health services, a number of sources are tapped to obtain relevant data and leading indicators (register of license holders, Associations of dentists and doctors, employment data from the Survey of Employment and earnings etc.). Benchmark data from the Household Budget Survey and the 2007 Census of Economic Activities are also extensively used.

Annual estimates for private doctors and dentists are calculated using the number of persons offering private medical services and the average price charged per patient.

Health services provided by private clinics, private laboratories, physiotherapy, veterinary and welfare institutions are obtained by mail questionnaires.

### **1.19 Arts, entertainment and recreation**

#### **(i) Data Sources**

- Register of licence holders
- Register of pools and lottery organisations
- Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
- Household Budget Surveys
- Housing and Population Census
- Census of Economic Activities
- Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA)
- Survey of large establishments

#### **(ii) Methodology**

The main services included in this section are casinos/gaming and sale of lottery tickets, recreational, cultural and sporting activities and other entertainment activities.

Income and expenditure data from the MRA is used to measure output for entertainment activities provided by casinos and clubs, pools and lottery and bookmakers which account for the major part of this subgroup.

Data is collected annually through mail questionnaires for establishments which keep proper records and where the information can be readily obtained. For these enterprises, the production approach is used to measure output.

### **1.20 Other service activities**

#### **(i) Data Sources**

- Register of licence holders
- Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
- Household Budget Surveys
- Housing and Population Census
- Census of Economic Activities
- Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA)
- Survey of large establishments

#### **(ii) Methodology**

This section, consisting of services not covered by the activity groups above, deals mainly with community, social and personal services. The main services included are activities of professional organizations, religious organisations and other service activities such as laundry, hairdressing and beauty parlour, funeral and domestic services.

For the other enterprises which are mostly 'small', output is measured indirectly either by the income approach or the production approach. The estimation is based on indicators such as licenses issued by local authorities, employment figures from the Survey of Employment and Earnings and from benchmark censuses and surveys such as 2000 Housing and Population Census and the 2007 Census of Economic Activities.

## **2. Gross National Income and its appropriation**

Value added at market prices comprises compensation of employees, operating surplus, the consumption of fixed capital and the excess of taxes on production and imports over subsidies. Operating surplus is termed 'gross' because it includes the element of consumption of fixed capital.

Compensation of employees comprises all payments made by producers as wages and salaries, including payments in kind as well as in cash, and of contribution to Social Security and Pension Funds.

Data on compensation of employees are readily available from questionnaires sent to enterprises. Value added is thus computed by the income approach. When the Production approach is used to calculate value added, data on compensation of employees are readily available from the questionnaires. Whenever the income approach is used, the number of persons employed is first obtained. The main sources are the surveys of employment and earnings, the National Pension Scheme and the Population Census data.

Appropriate wage rates are then applied to the employment data to obtain estimates of compensation of employees.

## **3. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation**

Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) is one of the main aggregates of expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product. It consists of the value of durable goods intended for non-military purposes acquired by resident producer units and meant to be used for a period of more than one year.

Capital formation of industries corresponds to the net additions to their fixed assets, whereas for households only expenditure on construction of dwellings is included. Household expenditure on durable goods such as cars, refrigerators, washing machines, etc., is treated as final consumption although the acquisition of similar goods by industries or government is considered as capital goods.

### **(i) Methodology**

Different methods are used for the valuation of capital formation, based essentially on the commodity approach. Information on investment are collected and compiled on a calendar year basis. These data are classified by type of capital goods such as residential buildings, transport equipment, machinery and equipment, and by industrial use as shown in the Table 2.12.

#### *Building and construction*

The main data source used to compile investment in buildings is the local authorities which provide to this office statistics on issues of building permits for new buildings, additions and reconstructions. These permits are classified according to type of buildings (residential and non-residential), size of buildings (in terms of floor area) and region. The value of building construction works are thereafter estimated by using estimates of floor areas and cost per square metre obtained from Quantity Surveyor works. These costs varied according to type, size and location of buildings.

In the public sector, investment on residential buildings are obtained from the National Housing Development Company (NHDC), while the financial reports provide estimates on capital expenditure incurred in the construction of non-residential buildings. Costs of large construction projects are estimated from data obtained from survey.

#### *Other construction works*

All other construction works not included above are grouped under "Other construction works". These include outlays on road constructions, dams, reservoirs, pipe laying, electricity distribution networks, land improvement and reclamation and all other civil engineering works. Information on such construction works is obtained from concerned bodies.

#### *Machinery and Equipment*

Machinery and equipment accounted for 31.5% of the GDFCF in 2011. As most of the machines are

imported, external trade statistics is the main source of data. A list of imported machinery and equipment, identified as capital goods, is prepared. These imported goods are obtained at c.i.f. value and are brought to purchasers' prices by the addition of taxes on imports, landing cost, transportation cost, wholesale and retail margins and in some cases, installation cost. They are then classified by industrial use based on information collected from parastatal bodies, sugar estates and imports of the export processing enterprises.

Machinery and equipment imported by government are also obtained from external trade statistics. These are however supplemented with expenditure data from the financial reports.

Establishments producing machinery and equipment are also surveyed and their gross output provides data on investment in local machinery and equipment.

Data used in the computation of estimates on capital formation are obtained from many sources. In order to avoid double counting, the data are thoroughly scrutinised at the compilation stage.

#### **4. Estimates of growth rates**

##### **(i) Double-deflation method**

The value added of an industry is a residual obtained after subtracting its intermediate consumption from its gross output. Therefore, to obtain the value added at previous year's prices, both the gross output and the input of goods and services should be revalued at previous year's prices. This method, the ideal one, is known as the "double-deflation" method. However, this method requires extensive data on both inputs and outputs which, in practice are very difficult to obtain. Therefore, other methods using 'proxy indicators' are used to indicate volume changes. The proxy indicators most often used are:

- Physical quantities of goods produced
- Physical quantities of materials used
- Employment

As most industries produce a large number of heterogeneous products it is not possible to obtain separate physical output or input series. The value series are most often deflated by an appropriate price index to obtain the growth rates. The indices normally used are:

- Producer Price Index (PPI)
- Consumer Price Index (CPI)
- Construction Price Index
- Wage/Salary Index
- Import and Export Price Index

A brief description of the methodology used to derive growth rates are given below:

<b><u>Industry Group</u></b>	<b><u>Method used</u></b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing:	
<i>Sugar</i>	<i>Double deflation using PPI-A for output and relevant CPI component and other sources for input</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>(i) Double deflation using PPI-A for output and relevant CPI component and other sources for input (ii) Deflation using producers' price based on retail prices</i>
Manufacturing:	
<i>Sugar</i>	<i>Double deflation using PPI-A for output and relevant CPI component and other sources for input</i>
<i>E.O.E</i>	<i>Volume index from Quarterly Index of Industrial Production</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>Volume index from Quarterly Index of Industrial Production</i>
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Volume indicator: Units of electricity sold
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Water supply: Units of water sold used as volume indicator Other activities: Deflation by consumer price index
Construction	Deflation using construction price index
Wholesale and retail trade	Deflation by a weighted index of the Consumer Price Index and Import Price Index
Transport and storage	Land transport: Double deflation using price index of bus fares and taxi fares for output and CPI component for input Services allied to transport: Tonnage handled and , passenger traffic used as volume indicator Air transport: Deflation by change in the price of air ticket
Accommodation and food activities	Deflation using volume based on number of tourist nights weighted by an average expenditure per tourist per night
Information and communication	Telecommunication services: Deflation by changes in the price of telephone calls Other activities: Deflation by consumer price index
Financial and insurance activities	(i) Double deflation using a weighted bank interest rate index for output and Consumer Price Index for input (ii) Number of vehicle and life policies
Real estate activities and	Deflation by consumer price index
Professional, scientific and technical activities	Deflation by consumer price index
Administrative and support service activities	Deflation by consumer price index
Public administration and defence	Deflation by a salary index
Education, health and other services	Deflation by a weighted salary index and relevant CPI Component

***Expenditure approach***

The methods used for the estimation of growth rates for GDP by type of expenditure are as follows:

<b><u>Type of expenditure</u></b>	<b><u>Method used</u></b>
Private consumption expenditure	The Consumer Price Index adjusted for coverage
Government consumption expenditure	Deflation by a weighted index of salary and Consumer Price Index
Capital formation:	
(a) Buildings, construction	Building permits statistics and Construction Price Index
(b) Machinery and other equipment	Deflation by the price index of imported capital goods
Exports and imports of goods and services	Deflation by the export and import price indices
Taxes on production and imports:	
(a) for taxes on production such as excise duty	Quantity relatives based on production data
(b) for other taxes e.g. import duties and Value Added Tax	A price index based on increase in the rates of the specific duties or the GDP deflator

## Section 2 - STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

### 1. Year 2011

#### 1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

In 2011, GDP at basic prices increased by 7.5% in nominal terms to reach R 284,978 million from R 265,217 million in 2010. After removing the price effect of 3.8% (the GDP deflator), the economy grew by 3.5%, lower than the 4.2% recorded in 2010. Exclusive of sugar, the rate works out to 3.5% compared to 4.4% in 2010 (Tables 2.3 and 2.5).

GDP at market prices, which includes R 37,731 million as taxes (net of subsidies) on products, increased by 7.9% to R 322,709 million from R 299,173 million in 2010. Per capita GDP at current market prices increased by 6.9% to R 250,874 from R 233,507 in 2010 (Table 2.1).

#### 1.2 Growth rate by industry

In 2011, more than two thirds (70.6%) of GDP was generated by the tertiary sector comprising the services industries compared to slightly over a quarter (25.4%) by the secondary sector. The remainder or 4.0% was attributable to the primary sector which consists mainly of agricultural activities (Table 2.3).

GDP growth was mainly influenced by the tertiary sector which contributed 3.3 percentage points to the overall GDP growth. The contribution of the primary and secondary sectors mounted to 0.1 percentage points each (Table 2.6).

#### *Primary sector*

Activities in the primary sector which are mainly related to "Agriculture" grew by 1.1% in 2011, after a decline of 0.3% in 2010. Within the sector,

- **Agriculture** grew by 3.6% after a contraction of -0.8% in 2010. The growth in 2011 is due to expansions of 3.5% and 3.7% in "Sugarcane" and "Other agriculture" respectively.
- After a growth of 4.4% in 2010, **Mining and quarrying** declined by 18.9% in 2011.

#### *Secondary sector*

Activities in the secondary sector grew by 0.2 % in 2011 compared to 2.7% in 2010. Within the sector,

- **Manufacturing** grew by 0.7% in 2011 compared to 1.9% in 2010. The performances of the sub sectors were as follows:

*Sugar milling* a positive growth of 3.8% in 2011 based on a sugar production of 435,310 tonnes, compared to a negative growth of 4.0% in 2010 with a higher production of 452,473 tonnes.

*Food* a negative growth of 1.4% compared to +4.1% in 2010.

*Textile* a growth of 3.0% in 2011 compared to no growth in 2010.

*Other manufacturing* a lower growth of 0.6% compared to 2.0% in 2010.

Activities of export oriented enterprises (EOE) grew by 6.1% lower than the growth of 6.4% in 2010.

- **Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply** grew by 4.4%, after a growth of 4.6% in 2010.
- **Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities** grew by 2.5% after a negative growth of 0.3% in 2010.

- **Construction** declined by 2.0% compared to a growth of 4.3% in 2010.

### **Tertiary sector**

The tertiary sector grew by 4.9% in 2011, lower than the 5.1% growth in 2010. Within the tertiary sector the growth rate of the main industries are:

- **Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods** grew by 3.7% lower than the 4.0% in 2010.
- **Accommodation and food service activities** slowed down with a growth of 3.5% in comparison to the high growth of 6.0% in 2010.
- **Information and communication** expanded by 9.1% compared to 10.9% in 2010.
- **Financial and insurance activities** grew by 5.6% from 4.5% in 2010.
- **Professional, scientific and technical activities** expanded by 7.3% compared to 6.5% in 2010.
- **Education**, which includes services provided by both public and private operators, grew by 3.6% in 2011 against 3.9% in 2010.
- **Human health and social work activities** grew by 6.1%, higher than the 5.9 growth of 2010.
- **Other service activities** grew further by 7.8% in 2011 lower than the 9.1% growth of 2010.

## **1.3 Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product**

### **1.3.1 Final consumption expenditure**

Total final consumption expenditure increased by 7.1% to reach R 280,613 million in 2011 from R 261,930 million in 2010. After removing price effects, real growth rate works out to 2.5% slightly lower than the 2.7% growth in 2010 (Tables 2.9 and 2.11). Final consumption expenditure of households which represented 84.5% of total consumption grew by 2.5% in 2011 compared to 2.6% in 2010 while general government consumption expenditure grew at a lower rate in 2011, that is, 2.3% compared to 3.4% in 2010.

### **1.3.2 Investment (GDFCF)**

Investment (or GDFCF) in 2011 reached R 77,565 million from R 74,396 million in 2010 (Table 2.12). After removing price effect estimated at 2.8%, investment in real terms increased by 1.4% in 2011 after the negative growth of 0.7% in 2010.

Investment rate, measured by the ratio of investment to GDP at market prices worked out to 24.0% in 2011, compared to the 2010 figure of 24.9% (Table 2.2).

### **Investment by type**

Total investment in 2011 went up by 1.4% as a result of an increase in the investment in "Machinery and equipment" (+9.6%) partly offset by a decline in "Building and construction work" (-2.1%).

Investment in "Machinery and equipment" grew by 9.6% in 2011 after a contraction of 15.3% in 2010. Excluding investment on aircraft and marine vessels, the growth rate worked out to +9.6% in 2011 compared to a negative growth of 2.3% in 2010.

"Building and construction work" contracted by 2.1% in 2011, after the high increase of 7.0% in 2010. The negative growth was due to a severe contraction of 21.0% in "Non Residential building", partly offset by increases of 14.1% in "Residential building" and 6.6% in "Other construction work". The high increase in "Other construction work" is explained by accelerated implementation of public sector investment projects.

### **Investment by sector**

Private sector investment in 2011 was estimated at R 59,667 million, representing a nominal increase of 6.3% over the 2010 figure of R 56,145 million. In real terms, a positive growth of 3.4% was registered in 2011 compared to a no growth in 2010.



Public sector investment decreased by 1.9% in nominal terms, reaching R 17,898 million in 2011 from R 18,251 million in 2010. In real terms, it declined further by 4.7% in 2011 higher than the decline of 2.8% in 2010. Excluding aircraft and marine vessels, real growth of public sector investment worked out to -4.7% in 2011 compared to +18.9% in 2010.

The share of private sector investment increased to 76.9% in 2011 from 75.5% in 2010 and that of the public sector decreased to 23.1% from 24.5%.

### **1.3.3 Imports and exports of goods and services**

Imports of goods and services amounted to R 214,328 million in 2011 compared to R 190,777 million in 2010, representing an increase of 12.3%. After removing price effects, imports of goods and services grew by 6.2% in 2011 compared to 9.5% in 2010.

In real terms, imports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis registered a growth of 4.1% in 2011 after the high growth of 7.1% in 2010. Imports of services which include insurance and freight paid in respect of imported goods and imports of FISIM, increased by 10.6% in 2011 lower than the 14.6% increase in 2010 (Table 2.10 and 2.11).

Exports of goods and services increased by 9.9% to R 172,564 million in 2011 from R 157,036 million in 2010. In real terms, total exports grew by 5.2% after a the two digit increase of 14.3% in 2010. Exports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis grew by 2.0% in 2011 and exports of services (inclusive of FISIM exports) by 7.8% (Tables 2.10 and 2.11).

Net exports of goods and services resulted in a deficit of R 41,764 million in 2011, higher than the deficit of R 33,741 million registered in 2010. The deficit represents 12.9% of GDP at market prices in 2011 compared to 11.3% in 2010

### **1.4 GDP at market prices by category of income**

In 2011, the share of the three components of GDP at market prices was estimated as follows:

Compensation of employees	34.0%
Taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports	12.6%
Gross operating surplus	53.4%

Compensation of employees was estimated at R 109,833 million in 2011, representing a nominal increase of 7.9% over the 2010 figure of R 101,780 million. Gross operating surplus which accounted for over half of GDP at market prices, increased by 6.9% to R 172,135 million in 2011 from R 160,954 million in 2010 while taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports increased by 11.8% to R 40,741 million from R 36,439 million in 2010.

### **1.5 Gross National Disposable Income and Saving**

Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI), which in addition to GDP at market prices takes into account flows of primary income comprising mostly interests and dividends (+R 2,382 million) and transfers (+R 3,795 million) from and to the rest of the world, was estimated at R 328,886 million in 2011, representing an increase of 6.6% over the 2010 figure of R 308,405 million.

Out of the R 328,886 million available in 2011, R 280,613 million or 85.3% were spent as final consumption by households and general government. The remaining R 48,273 million or 14.7% constituted the Gross National Saving (GNS).

The saving rate, measured by the ratio of GNS to GDP at market prices, worked out to 15.0% in 2011 compared to 15.5% in 2010 (Table 2.8).

## 2. Year 2012

### 2.1 Gross Domestic Product, (GDP)

In 2012, GDP at basic prices increased by 6.2% in nominal terms to reach R 302,780 million from R 284,978 million in 2011. After removing the price effect estimated at +2.9%, the economy grew by 3.3%, lower than the 3.5% registered in 2011. Exclusive of sugar, the growth rate worked out to 3.5% same as in 2011 (Tables 2.1 and 2.3).

GDP at market prices, which includes R 41,339 million as taxes (net of subsidies) on products, increased by 6.6% to R 344,119 million from R 322,709 million in 2011. Per capita GDP at current market prices increased by 6.2% to R 266,458 from R 250,874 in 2011 (Table 2.1).

### 2.2 Growth rate by industry

In 2012, 71.5% of GDP was generated by the tertiary sector comprising the services industries compared to 24.8% by the secondary sector. The remainder, or 3.7%, was attributable to the primary sector which consists mainly of agricultural activities (Table 2.3).

GDP growth was positively influenced by the tertiary and secondary sectors which contributed 3.1 and 0.2 percentage points respectively to the overall GDP growth. The contribution of the primary sector to GDP growth was zero (Table 2.6).

#### **Primary sector**

Activities in the primary sector which are mainly related to "Agriculture" declined by 0.8% in 2012, after a growth of 1.1% in 2011. Within the sector,

- **Agriculture** decreased by 0.1%, as a result of a high contraction of 7.3% in "Sugarcane" partly offset by a growth of 3.8% in "Other agriculture".
- **Mining and quarrying** declined further by 8.3% after the high drop of 18.9% in 2011.

#### **Secondary sector**

Activities in the secondary sector grew by 0.5 % in 2012 compared to 0.2% in 2011. Within the sector,

- **Manufacturing** grew by 1.5% in 2012 compared to 0.7% in 2011. The performances of its sub sectors were as follows:

<i>Sugar milling</i>	<i>a decrease of 6.3% in 2012 based on a sugar production of 409,200 tonnes, of refined and special sugars compared to a growth of 3.8% in 2011 when sugar production was 435,310 tonnes of refined, special and raw sugars.</i>
<i>Food</i>	<i>a growth of 6.6% compared to a decline of 1.4% in 2011.</i>
<i>Textile</i>	<i>a decline of 0.9% after a growth of 3.0% in 2011.</i>
<i>Other manufacturing</i>	<i>a contraction of 1.4% after a positive growth of 0.6% in 2011.</i>

Activities of Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE) grew at a slower pace of 1.5% after a high growth of 6.1% in 2011.

- **Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply** grew by 4.5% compared to 4.4% in 2011.
- **Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities** grew by 1.6% after a high increase of 2.5% in 2011.
- **Construction** contracted further by 3.0% in 2012 after the decline of 2.0% in 2011.

#### **Tertiary sector**

The tertiary sector grew by 4.5% in 2012, slightly lower than the 4.9% growth in 2011. Within the tertiary

sector the growth rate of the main industries are:

- **Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles**, grew by 3.9% slightly higher than the 3.7% in 2011.
- **Accommodation and food service activities** stagnated after a growth of 3.5% in 2011.
- **Information and communication** grew by 9.0% slightly lower than the 9.1% growth in 2011.
- **Financial and insurance activities** grew by 5.7% after a growth of 5.6% in 2011
- **Professional, scientific and technical activities** registered a growth of 7.8%, higher than the 7.3% of 2011.
- **Human health and social work activities** grew by 7.3% compared to 6.1% growth in 2011.

## **2.3 Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product**

### **2.3.1 Final consumption expenditure**

Total final consumption expenditure increased by 7.4% to reach R 301,279 million in 2012 from R 280,613 million in 2011. After removing the price effects, real growth rate worked out to 2.9% higher than the figure of 2.5% in 2011 (Tables 2.9 and 2.10). Final consumption expenditure of households which represented 84.8% of the total grew by 2.7% after the growth of 2.5% in 2011 and that of general government consumption expenditure grew by 3.1% in 2012, compared to 2.3% in 2011.

### **2.3.2 Investment (GDFCF)**

Investment (or GDFCF) in 2012 reached R 79,185 million from R 77,565 million in 2011, representing a nominal increase of 2.1% (Table 2.9).

After removing price effect estimated at +3.5%, investment in real terms contracted by 1.3% in 2012 after the expansion of 1.4% in 2011.

Investment rate, measured by the ratio of investment to GDP at market prices worked out to 23.0% in 2012, lower than the 2011 figure of 24.0% (Table 2.2).

#### **Investment by type**

The contraction of 1.3% in total investment for 2012 is explained by contractions of 1.8% and 1.1% in "Machinery and equipment" and "Building and construction work" respectively.

"Building and construction work" declined by 1.1% in 2012, after contracting by 2.1% in 2011. The negative growth of 1.1% is due to decline of 4.5% and 0.8% in "Residential building" and "Other construction work" respectively partly offset by a growth of 2.9% in "Non Residential building".

Investment in "Machinery and equipment" contracted by 1.8% after a high growth of 9.6% in 2011.

#### **Investment by sector**

Private sector investment in 2012 was estimated at R 60,175 million, representing a nominal increase of 0.9% over the 2011 figure of R 59,667 million. In real terms, private sector investment went down by 2.5% after a positive growth of 3.4% in 2011 (Tables 2.9 and 2.11).

Public sector investment increased by 6.2% in nominal terms, reaching R 19,010 million in 2012 from R 17,898 million in 2011. After removing the price effect public sector investment increased by 2.7% in 2012 after the contraction of 4.7% in 2011.

The share of private sector investment decreased to 76.0% in 2012 from 76.9% in 2011 and that of the public sector increased to 24.0% from 23.1%.

### **2.3.3 Imports and export of goods and services**

Imports of goods and services amounted to R 229,237 million in 2012 compared to R 214,328 million in 2011, representing an increase of 7.0%. After removing price effects, imports of goods and services grew by 0.7% in 2012 compared to 6.2% in 2011.

In real terms, imports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis grew by 2.5% in 2012 compared to 4.1% in 2011. Imports of services which include insurance and freight paid in respect of imported goods and imports of FISIM, decreased by 2.8% in 2012 after the high growth of 10.6% in 2011 (Table 2.9 and 2.10).

Exports of goods and services increased by 9.2% to R 188,389 million in 2012 from R 172,564 million in 2011. In real terms, total exports grew by 4.6% lower than the figure of 5.2% registered in 2011. Exports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis grew by 3.4% in 2012 and exports of services (inclusive of FISIM exports) by 5.4% (Tables 2.9 and 2.10).

Net exports of goods and services resulted in a deficit of R 40,848 million in 2012, compared to the deficit of R 41,764 million registered in 2011. The deficit represents 11.9% of GDP at market prices in 2012 compared to 12.9% in 2011 (Tables 2.11 and 2.2).

### **2.4 GDP at market prices by category of income**

In 2012, the share of the three components of GDP at market prices was estimated as follows:

Compensation of employees	34.0%
Taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports	12.9%
Gross operating surplus	53.1%

Compensation of employees was estimated at R 116,948 million in 2012 compared to R 109,833 million in 2011, representing a nominal increase of 6.5%. Gross operating surplus which accounted for over half of GDP at market prices, increased by 6.2% to R 182,864 million in 2012 from R 172,135 million in 2011 while taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports increased by 8.8% to R 44,307 million from R 40,741 million in 2011 (Table 2.8).

### **2.5 Gross National Disposable Income and Saving**

Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI), which in addition to GDP at market prices takes into account flows of primary income comprising mostly interests and dividends (+R 3,668 million) and transfers (+R 4,629 million) from and to the rest of the world, was estimated at R 352,416 million in 2012, representing an increase of 7.2% over the 2011 figure of R 328,886 million.

Out of the R 352,416 million available in 2012, R 301,279 million or 85.5% were spent as final consumption by households and general government. The remaining R 51,137 million or 14.5% constituted the Gross National Saving (GNS).

The saving rate, measured by the ratio of GNS to GDP at market prices, worked out to 14.9% in 2012 compared to 15.0% in 2011 (Table 2.8).

## SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

### Symbols

The following symbols are used throughout:

- : Not applicable or nil
- ... : Not available

### Abbreviations

- R : Rupees
- R M : Rupees Million
- 000 : Thousand
- M-tons : Metric tons: 1,000 kilos
- H-Litres : Hectolitres: 100 litres
- No. : Number
- E.O.E. : Export Oriented Enterprises
- ISIC : International standard industrial classification of all economic activities
- NSIC : National standard industrial classification of economic activities
- C.I.F. : Cost, insurance, freight
- F.O.B. : Free on board

### Exchange rate

Conversion rate to Special Drawing Rights (S.D.R.):

1 S.D.R.: 7.713759 Mauritian Rupees up to 23rd October, 1979

1 S.D.R.: 10.00 Mauritian Rupees as from 24th October, 1979

1 S.D.R.: 12.00 Mauritian Rupees as from 28th September, 1981.

On the 28th February, 1983, the Mauritian Rupee was delinked from the S.D.R. and linked to a trade-weighted basket of currencies.

SECTION 3 - MAIN TABLES

Table 2.1 - Main National Accounts aggregates, 2006 - 2012

	Unit	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices</b>	R M	189,125	215,449	243,115	251,615
<b>2. Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	R M	24,319	28,549	31,201	30,739
<b>3. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices</b>	R M	213,444	243,998	274,316	282,354
<b>4. Net primary income from the rest of the world</b>	R M	+772	+5,579	+2,073	-1,333
<b>5. Gross National Income (GNI)</b>					
<b>at basic prices</b>	R M	189,898	221,028	245,188	250,282
<b>at market prices</b>	R M	214,216	249,577	276,389	281,021
<b>6. Net transfer from the rest of the world</b>	R M	2,269	3,882	6,409	6,909
<b>7. Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)</b>	R M	216,485	253,459	282,798	287,930
<b>8. Per capita GNI</b>					
<b>at basic prices</b>	R	151,556	175,323	193,236	196,250
<b>at market prices</b>	R	170,964	197,968	217,826	220,354
<b>9. Per capita GDP</b>					
<b>at basic prices</b>	R	150,939	170,897	191,602	197,295
<b>at market prices</b>	R	170,348	193,543	216,192	221,398
<b>10. Compensation of employees</b>	R M	71,216	81,007	92,419	95,936
<b>11. Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>R M</b>	<b>178,890</b>	<b>201,014</b>	<b>235,549</b>	<b>248,630</b>
Households	R M	148,766	169,522	200,760	208,879
General Government	R M	30,124	31,492	34,789	39,751
<b>Actual final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>R M</b>	<b>178,890</b>	<b>201,014</b>	<b>235,549</b>	<b>248,630</b>
Households	R M	161,208	182,700	215,426	225,553
General Government	R M	17,682	18,314	20,123	23,077
<b>12. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)</b>	<b>R M</b>	<b>51,695</b>	<b>61,240</b>	<b>67,529</b>	<b>74,430</b>
Private sector	R M	35,653	48,138	56,161	55,788
Public sector	R M	16,042	13,102	11,368	18,642
<b>13. Gross National Saving (GNS)</b>	<b>R M</b>	<b>37,595</b>	<b>52,445</b>	<b>47,249</b>	<b>39,300</b>
<b>14. Net exports of goods &amp; services</b>	<b>R M</b>	<b>-22,440</b>	<b>-22,709</b>	<b>-36,115</b>	<b>-26,412</b>
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	<i>R M</i>	<i>-16,765</i>	<i>-20,194</i>	<i>-35,515</i>	<i>-23,012</i>
Exports of goods & services	R M	128,994	141,187	145,204	138,243
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	<i>R M</i>	<i>127,844</i>	<i>140,972</i>	<i>145,204</i>	<i>138,243</i>
Imports of goods & services	R M	151,434	163,896	181,319	164,655
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	<i>R M</i>	<i>144,609</i>	<i>161,166</i>	<i>180,719</i>	<i>161,255</i>

**Table 2.1 (Cont'd) - Main National Accounts aggregates, 2009 - 2012**

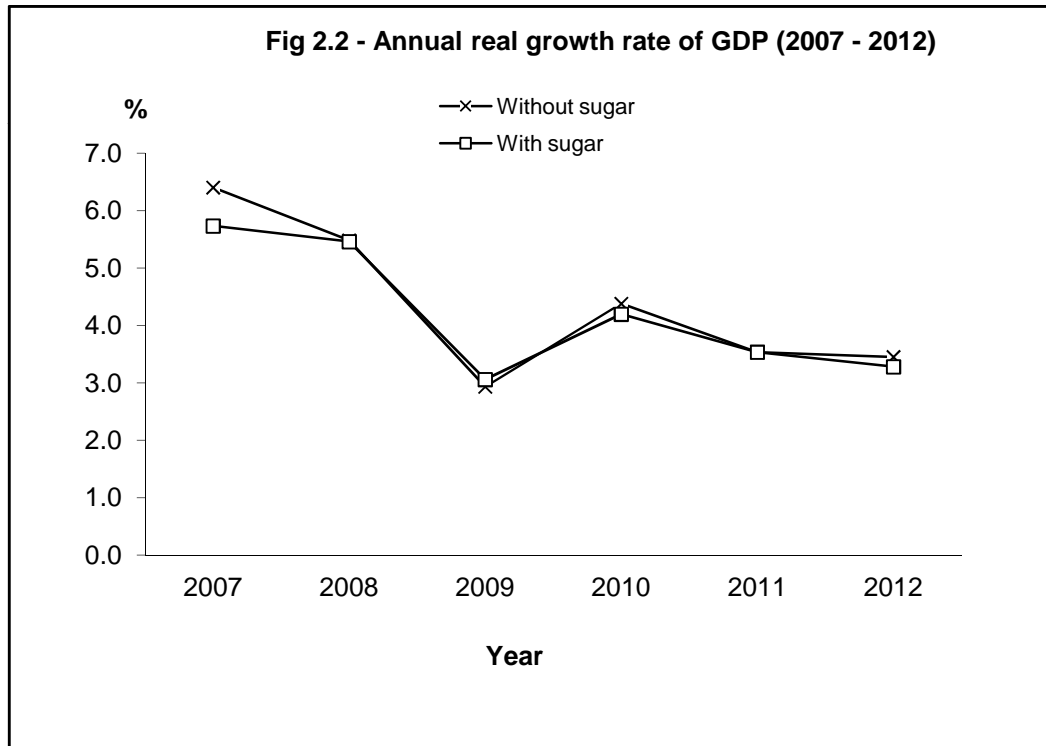
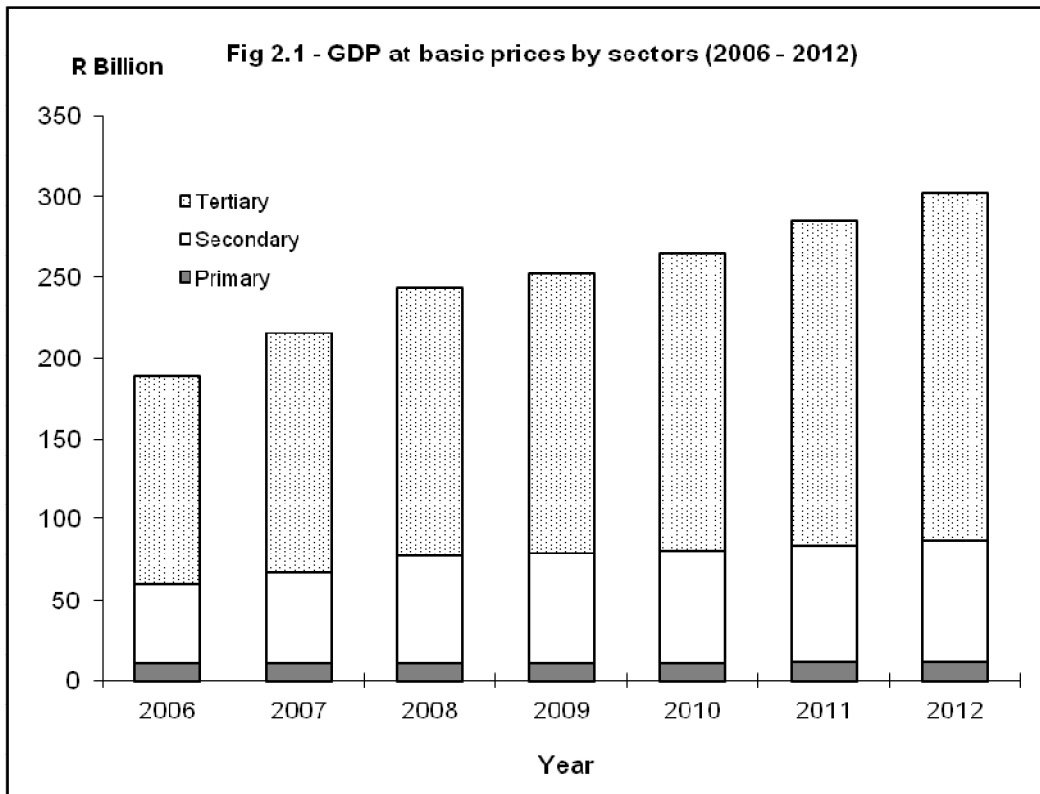
	Unit	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012
<b>1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices</b>	R M	265,217	284,978	302,780
<b>2. Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	R M	33,956	37,731	41,339
<b>3. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices</b>	R M	299,173	322,709	344,119
<b>4. Net primary income from the rest of the world</b>	R M	+3,602	+2,382	+3,668
<b>5. Gross National Income (GNI)</b>				
<b>at basic prices</b>	R M	268,819	287,360	306,448
<b>at market prices</b>	R M	302,775	325,091	347,787
<b>6. Net transfer from the rest of the world</b>	R M	5,630	3,795	4,629
<b>7. Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)</b>	R M	+308,405	+328,886	+352,416
<b>8. Per capita GNI</b>				
<b>at basic prices</b>	R	209,816	223,393	237,289
<b>at market prices</b>	R	236,319	252,726	269,298
<b>9. Per capita GDP</b>				
<b>at basic prices</b>	R	207,004	221,542	234,448
<b>at market prices</b>	R	233,507	250,874	266,458
<b>10. Compensation of employees</b>	R M	101,780	109,833	116,948
<b>11. Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>R M</b>	<b>261,930</b>	<b>280,613</b>	<b>301,279</b>
Households	R M	220,305	237,166	255,597
General Government	R M	41,625	43,447	45,682
<b>Actual final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>R M</b>	<b>261,930</b>	<b>280,613</b>	<b>301,279</b>
Households	R M	237,961	255,089	274,443
General Government	R M	23,969	25,524	26,836
<b>12. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)</b>	<b>R M</b>	<b>74,396</b>	<b>77,565</b>	<b>79,185</b>
Private sector	R M	56,145	59,667	60,175
Public sector	R M	18,251	17,898	19,010
<b>13. Gross National Saving (GNS)</b>	<b>R M</b>	<b>46,475</b>	<b>48,273</b>	<b>51,137</b>
<b>14. Net exports of goods &amp; services</b>	<b>R M</b>	<b>-33,741</b>	<b>-41,764</b>	<b>-40,848</b>
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	<i>R M</i>	<i>-33,741</i>	<i>-41,764</i>	<i>-40,848</i>
Exports of goods & services	R M	157,036	172,564	188,389
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	<i>R M</i>	<i>157,036</i>	<i>172,564</i>	<i>188,389</i>
Imports of goods & services	R M	190,777	214,328	229,237
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	<i>R M</i>	<i>190,777</i>	<i>214,328</i>	<i>229,237</i>

**Table 2.2 - Growth rates and ratios, 2007- 2012**

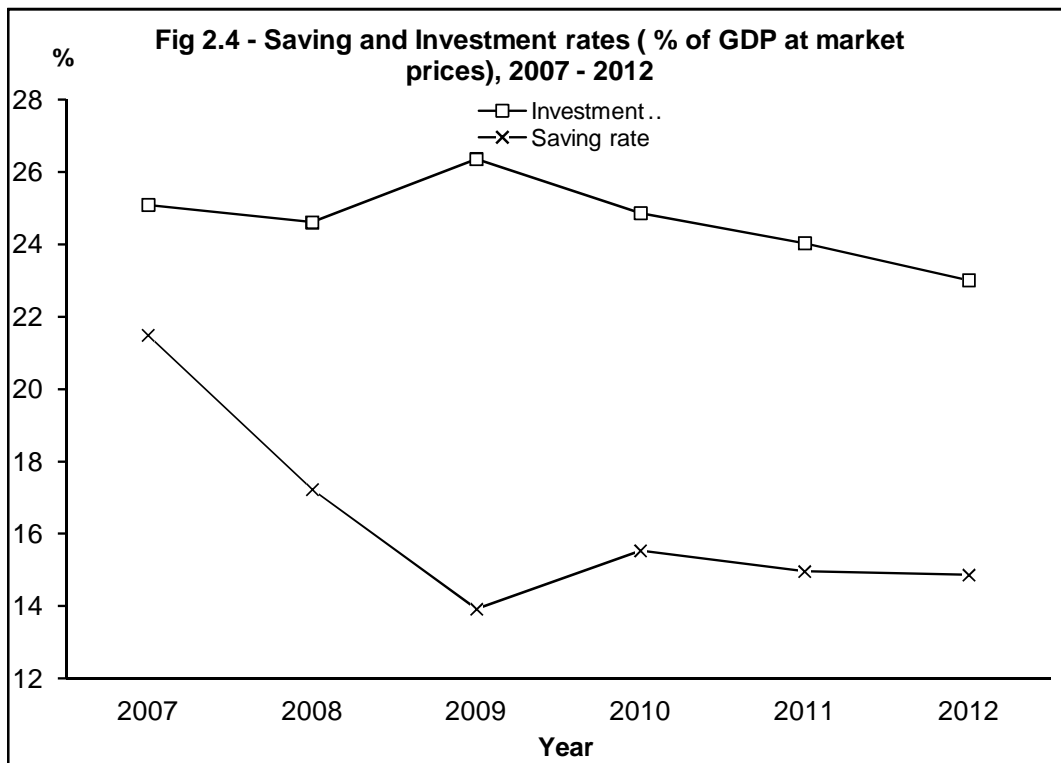
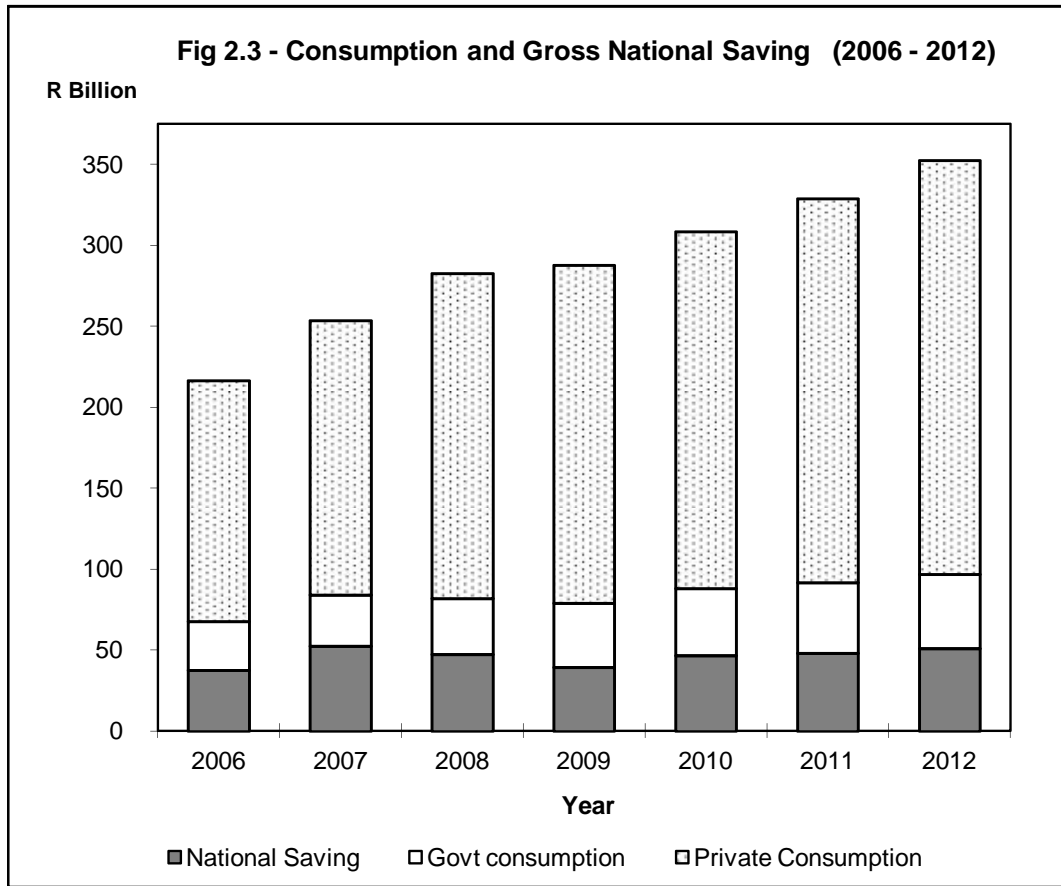
	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
<b>1. Annual real growth rate of:</b>						
(i) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	+5.7	+5.5	+3.1	+4.2	+3.5	+3.3
<i>exclusive of sugar</i>	+6.4	+5.5	+2.9	+4.4	+3.5	+3.5
(ii) Final consumption expenditure	+3.7	+5.2	+2.4	+2.7	+2.5	+2.9
<i>Households</i>	+4.5	+6.7	+2.1	+2.6	+2.5	+2.7
<i>General Government</i>	+0.6	-1.4	+5.1	+3.4	+2.3	+3.1
(iii) Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	+5.9	+1.3	+8.9	-0.7	+1.4	-1.3
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	+13.8	+4.6	+5.5	+3.7	+1.4	-1.3
(iv) Private sector investment	+20.6	+7.2	-1.3	0.0	+3.4	-2.5
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	+21.0	+5.9	-0.3	0.0	+3.4	-2.5
(v) Public sector investment	-26.6	-20.2	+59.5	-2.8	-4.7	+2.7
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	-10.7	-1.3	+33.4	+18.9	-4.7	+2.7
<b>2. Ratios</b>						
(i) Compensation of employees as a % of GDP at basic prices	37.6	38.0	38.1	38.4	38.5	38.6
(ii) Final consumption expenditure as a % of GDP at market prices	82.5	85.9	88.1	86.6	87.1	87.7
<i>Households</i>	69.5	73.2	74.0	73.6	73.5	74.3
<i>General Government</i>	13.0	12.7	14.1	13.9	13.5	13.3
(iii) Investment (GDFCF) as a % of GDP at market prices	25.1	24.6	26.4	24.9	24.0	23.0
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	24.1	24.4	25.2	24.9	24.0	23.0
(iv) Private sector investment as a % of GDP at market prices	19.7	20.5	19.8	18.8	18.5	17.5
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	19.8	20.3	19.8	18.8	18.5	17.5
(v) Public sector investment as a % of GDP at market prices	5.4	4.1	6.6	6.1	5.5	5.5
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	4.3	4.1	5.4	6.1	5.5	5.5
(vi) Private sector investment as a % of GDFCF	78.6	83.2	75.0	75.5	76.9	76.0
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	82.0	83.0	78.5	75.5	76.9	76.0
(vii) Public sector investment as a % of GDFCF	21.4	16.8	25.0	24.5	23.1	24.0
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	18.0	17.0	21.5	24.5	23.1	24.0
(viii) Gross National Saving (GNS) as a % of GNDI	20.7	16.7	13.6	15.1	14.7	14.5
(ix) Gross National Saving (GNS) as a % of GDP at market prices	21.5	17.2	13.9	15.5	15.0	14.9
(x) Net exports of goods & services as a % of GDP at market prices	-9.3	-13.2	-9.4	-11.3	-12.9	-11.9
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	-8.3	-12.9	-8.2	-11.3	-12.9	-11.9

1/ Revised





Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
With sugar	+5.7	+5.5	+3.1	+4.2	+3.5	+3.3
Without Sugar	+6.4	+5.5	+2.9	+4.4	+3.5	+3.5



**Table 2.3 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 2006 - 2012**

	(R Million)			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>9,521</b>	<b>9,464</b>	<b>9,714</b>	<b>9,539</b>
Sugarcane	4,869	4,334	4,230	3,489
Other	4,653	5,130	5,484	6,050
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>1,040</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>35,268</b>	<b>39,463</b>	<b>44,816</b>	<b>44,909</b>
Sugar	1,308	1,175	1,141	988
Food (excluding sugar)	9,985	11,979	15,611	15,444
Textile	13,204	14,862	14,165	14,464
Other	10,771	11,446	13,899	14,013
<b>Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	<b>2,528</b>	<b>2,623</b>	<b>3,947</b>	<b>4,786</b>
<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>829</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>10,242</b>	<b>13,503</b>	<b>16,748</b>	<b>17,756</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	<b>22,610</b>	<b>25,524</b>	<b>28,842</b>	<b>28,587</b>
of which: Wholesale and retail trade	21,360	24,017	27,035	26,575
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	<b>14,087</b>	<b>15,758</b>	<b>15,650</b>	<b>15,496</b>
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>14,759</b>	<b>18,669</b>	<b>19,167</b>	<b>16,745</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>8,897</b>	<b>9,960</b>	<b>11,049</b>	<b>12,017</b>
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	<b>17,522</b>	<b>20,871</b>	<b>23,908</b>	<b>25,833</b>
Monetary intermediation	10,231	12,597	14,768	15,857
Financial leasing and other credit granting	1,056	1,232	1,408	1,540
Insurance, reinsurance and pension	5,250	5,850	6,466	<b>7,060</b>
Other	985	1,193	1,266	1,376
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>10,096</b>	<b>11,276</b>	<b>12,789</b>	<b>13,358</b>
of which: Owner occupied dwellings	8,702	9,633	10,832	11,168
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	<b>5,622</b>	<b>6,864</b>	<b>8,717</b>	<b>9,877</b>
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	<b>3,720</b>	<b>4,530</b>	<b>5,110</b>	<b>5,480</b>
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>11,650</b>	<b>12,041</b>	<b>13,780</b>	<b>15,322</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>8,284</b>	<b>8,965</b>	<b>10,283</b>	<b>11,098</b>
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	<b>6,063</b>	<b>6,614</b>	<b>7,618</b>	<b>8,810</b>
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>	<b>3,775</b>	<b>4,346</b>	<b>5,435</b>	<b>6,263</b>
<b>Other service activities</b>	<b>2,738</b>	<b>3,182</b>	<b>3,645</b>	<b>3,870</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>189,125</b>	<b>215,449</b>	<b>243,115</b>	<b>251,615</b>
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	<b>24,319</b>	<b>28,549</b>	<b>31,201</b>	<b>30,739</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>213,444</b>	<b>243,998</b>	<b>274,316</b>	<b>282,354</b>
<b>Export oriented enterprises <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>15,004</b>	<b>17,555</b>	<b>17,573</b>	<b>17,176</b>
Seafood <sup>3</sup>	2,306	2,646	3,281	3,017
Freeport <sup>4</sup>	2,208	1,648	1,422	1,314
Tourism <sup>5</sup>	17,973	23,001	23,254	19,854
ICT <sup>6</sup>	10,776	12,463	14,058	15,412

2/ Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE) comprise manufacturing enterprises formerly operating with an export certificate and those export manufacturing enterprises holding a registration certificate issued by the BOI.

3/ covers mainly the activities of "fishing" and "fish processing"

4/ covers "wholesale and retail trade" and "storage" activities of the freeport operators

5/ covers the components of "Accommodation and food service activities", "Transport", "Recreational and leisure" and "Manufacturing", attributable to tourism.

6/ covers components of "Manufacturing", "Wholesale and retail trade", "Information & communication" and "Call centres", related to ICT.

**Table 2.3 (Cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 2006 - 2012**  
(R million)

	2010	2011	2012 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>9,440</b>	<b>10,209</b>	<b>10,273</b>
Sugarcane	3,050	3,599	3,519
Other	6,389	6,610	6,754
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>45,180</b>	<b>48,182</b>	<b>50,534</b>
Sugar	884	1,040	1,025
Food (excluding sugar)	15,917	17,230	19,985
Textile	13,967	14,555	14,721
Other	14,412	15,357	14,803
<b>Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	<b>4,729</b>	<b>4,491</b>	<b>4,396</b>
<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>1,153</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>18,544</b>	<b>18,921</b>	<b>19,033</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	<b>30,897</b>	<b>33,532</b>	<b>36,807</b>
of which: Wholesale and retail trade	28,660	30,957	33,906
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	<b>16,285</b>	<b>17,375</b>	<b>17,972</b>
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>18,510</b>	<b>20,205</b>	<b>21,248</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>13,013</b>	<b>13,290</b>	<b>13,677</b>
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	<b>26,854</b>	<b>28,965</b>	<b>31,263</b>
Monetary intermediation	15,999	17,130	18,615
Financial leasing and other credit granting	1,626	1,741	1,893
Insurance, reinsurance and pension	7,769	8,549	9,094
Other	1,460	1,545	1,662
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>14,199</b>	<b>15,606</b>	<b>16,668</b>
of which: Owner occupied dwellings	11,725	12,720	13,376
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	<b>10,841</b>	<b>12,393</b>	<b>13,882</b>
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	<b>6,053</b>	<b>6,840</b>	<b>7,640</b>
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>16,159</b>	<b>16,981</b>	<b>17,763</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>11,707</b>	<b>12,620</b>	<b>13,384</b>
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	<b>9,529</b>	<b>10,588</b>	<b>11,678</b>
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>	<b>6,843</b>	<b>7,825</b>	<b>8,843</b>
<b>Other service activities</b>	<b>4,355</b>	<b>5,021</b>	<b>5,566</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>265,217</b>	<b>284,978</b>	<b>302,780</b>
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	<b>33,956</b>	<b>37,731</b>	<b>41,339</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>299,173</b>	<b>322,709</b>	<b>344,119</b>
<b>Export oriented enterprises <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>17,154</b>	<b>17,754</b>	<b>18,813</b>
Seafood <sup>3</sup>	3,373	3,432	4,314
Freeport <sup>4</sup>	1,350	1,470	1,596
Tourism <sup>5</sup>	22,037	23,921	24,817
ICT <sup>6</sup>	17,240	18,255	19,425

1/ Revised

2/ Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE) comprise manufacturing enterprises formerly operating with an export certificate and those export manufacturing enterprises holding a registration certificate issued by the BOI.

3/ covers mainly the activities of "fishing" and "fish

4/ covers "wholesale and retail trade" and "storage" activities of the freeport operators

5/ covers the components of "Accommodation and food service activities", "Transport", "Recreational and leisure" and "Manufacturing", attributable to tourism.

6/ covers components of "Manufacturing", "Wholesale and retail trade", "Information & communication" and "Call centres", related to ICT.

**Table 2.4 - Percentage Distribution of Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 2006 - 2012**

	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Sugarcane	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.4
Other	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>17.8</b>
Sugar	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4
Food (excluding sugar)	5.2	5.6	6.4	6.1
Textile	7.0	6.9	5.8	5.7
Other	5.7	5.3	5.7	5.6
<b>Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>11.4</b>
of which: Wholesale and retail trade	11.3	11.1	11.1	10.6
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>10.3</b>
Monetary intermediation	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.3
Financial leasing and other credit granting	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Insurance, reinsurance and pension	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8
Other	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>
of which: Owner occupied dwellings	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Other service activities</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Export oriented enterprises</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>
<b>Sea food</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Freeport</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Tourism</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>
<b>ICT</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>

**Table 2.4 (Cont'd) - Percentage Distribution of Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 2006 - 2012**

	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Sugarcane	1.2	1.3	1.2
Other	2.4	2.3	2.2
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>16.7</b>
Sugar	0.3	0.4	0.3
Food (excluding sugar)	6.0	6.0	6.6
Textile	5.3	5.1	4.9
Other	5.4	5.4	4.9
<b>Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>12.2</b>
of which: Wholesale and retail trade	10.8	10.9	11.2
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>10.3</b>
Monetary intermediation	6.0	6.0	6.1
Financial leasing and other credit granting	0.6	0.6	0.6
Insurance, reinsurance and pension	2.9	3.0	3.0
Other	0.6	0.6	0.5
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>
of which: Owner occupied dwellings	4.4	4.5	4.4
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Other service activities</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Export oriented enterprises</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<b>Sea food</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Freeport</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Tourism</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>
<b>ICT</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>

1/ Revised

**Table 2.5 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group - sectoral real growth rates (% change over previous year), 2007 - 2012**

	2007	2006	2009	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>+9.1</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Sugarcane	-14.2	+4.8	+12.5	-6.4	+3.5	-7.3
Other	+4.6	+1.4	+6.4	+2.4	+3.7	+3.8
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>-18.9</b>	<b>-8.3</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>+2.6</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+2.4</b>	<b>+1.9</b>	<b>+0.7</b>	<b>+1.5</b>
Sugar	-13.6	+3.7	+15.0	-4.0	+3.8	-6.3
Food (excluding sugar)	+2.7	+7.3	+4.2	+4.1	-1.4	+6.6
Textile	+9.8	+0.3	0.0	0.0	+3.0	-0.9
Other	-4.3	+2.8	+1.8	+2.0	+0.6	-1.4
<b>Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+7.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>+4.5</b>
<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>+2.5</b>	<b>+1.6</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>+15.7</b>	<b>+11.8</b>	<b>+5.9</b>	<b>+4.3</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-3.0</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	<b>+4.8</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>+3.9</b>
of which: Wholesale and retail trade	+4.5	+4.3	0.0	+3.7	+3.3	+3.5
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+2.6</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+2.5</b>	<b>+2.2</b>
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>+12.0</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>+0.0</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>+13.8</b>	<b>+13.2</b>	<b>+11.6</b>	<b>+10.9</b>	<b>+9.1</b>	<b>+9.0</b>
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	<b>+7.6</b>	<b>+10.1</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+5.7</b>
Monetary intermediation	+8.6	+13.3	+4.3	+4.4	+6.3	+6.3
Financial leasing and other credit granting	+8.0	+10.0	+7.0	+5.6	+6.0	+6.0
Insurance, reinsurance and pension	+5.1	+5.0	+4.0	+4.5	+4.5	+4.6
Other	+10.0	+2.1	+7.5	+4.0	+3.7	+5.0
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+1.9</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>+2.8</b>
of which: Owner occupied dwellings	+1.8	+2.2	+0.6	+1.4	+1.5	+1.2
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	<b>+13.6</b>	<b>+15.1</b>	<b>+7.4</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+7.3</b>	<b>+7.8</b>
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	<b>+14.0</b>	<b>+5.4</b>	<b>+2.5</b>	<b>+7.6</b>	<b>+9.2</b>	<b>+7.5</b>
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+3.8</b>	<b>+2.4</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>+2.3</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>+2.5</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>+2.8</b>
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>+6.4</b>	<b>+5.9</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+7.3</b>
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>	<b>+8.7</b>	<b>+13.9</b>	<b>+12.7</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>+6.9</b>	<b>+8.8</b>
<b>Other service activities</b>	<b>+6.7</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+9.1</b>	<b>+7.8</b>	<b>+6.7</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>+5.7</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>+3.3</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices exc. sugar</b>	<b>+6.4</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>+3.5</b>
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	<b>+7.1</b>	<b>+5.9</b>	<b>+2.6</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+2.3</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>+5.9</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+3.8</b>	<b>+3.2</b>
<b>Export oriented enterprises</b>	<b>+11.2</b>	<b>+1.7</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>+6.4</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+1.5</b>
Sea food	+2.1	+6.9	+11.7	+11.8	-1.7	+6.5
Freeport	-30.4	-18.0	-11.0	+3.3	+3.1	+2.8
Tourism	+12.7	+1.1	-5.9	+5.8	+3.6	0.0
ICT	+13.8	+12.7	+11.4	+12.3	+9.5	+9.5

**Table 2.6 - Contribution of industry groups to GDP growth, 2007 - 2012**

	2007	2006	2009	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Sugarcane	-0.4	+0.1	+0.2	-0.1	+0.1	-0.1
Other	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>+0.5</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.3</b>
Sugar	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Food (excluding sugar)	+0.1	+0.4	+0.3	+0.2	-0.1	+0.4
Textile	+0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.2	0.0
Other	-0.2	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.2
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.1</b>
<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>+0.9</b>	<b>+0.7</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>+0.5</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+0.5</b>
of which: Wholesale and retail trade	+0.5	+0.5	0.0	+0.3	+0.4	+0.4
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.1</b>
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>+0.9</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>+0.7</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>+0.5</b>	<b>+0.5</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+0.4</b>
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	<b>+0.7</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>+0.5</b>	<b>+0.6</b>
Monetary intermediation	+0.5	+0.8	+0.3	+0.3	+0.4	+0.4
Financial leasing and other credit granting	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Insurance, reinsurance and pension	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	+0.2
Other	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.2</b>
of which: Owner occupied dwellings	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+0.5</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>+0.3</b>
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.2</b>
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.1</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.1</b>
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.3</b>
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.2</b>
<b>Other service activities</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.1</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>+5.7</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>+3.3</b>
<b>Export oriented enterprises</b>	<b>+0.9</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+0.1</b>

1/ Revised



**Table 2.7 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group - sectoral deflators  
(% change over previous year), 2007 - 2012**

	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>+4.7</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-10.0</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>+0.7</b>
Sugarcane	+3.7	-6.9	-26.7	-6.6	+14.0	+5.5
Other	+5.4	+5.4	+3.7	+3.2	-0.2	-1.6
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>+12.0</b>	<b>+16.2</b>	<b>+5.9</b>	<b>+8.0</b>	<b>+9.5</b>	<b>+4.7</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>+9.1</b>	<b>+10.1</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>+5.9</b>	<b>+3.3</b>
Sugar	+4.0	-6.4	-24.7	-6.8	+13.3	+5.1
Food (excluding sugar)	+16.8	+21.5	-5.1	-1.0	+9.8	+8.8
Textile	+2.6	-5.0	+2.1	-3.4	+1.2	+2.1
Other	+11.0	+18.1	-1.0	+0.8	+5.9	-2.2
<b>Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>+40.5</b>	<b>+21.3</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>-9.0</b>	<b>-6.4</b>
<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>-5.8</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>+9.6</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>+27.1</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>+13.9</b>	<b>+10.9</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+3.7</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	<b>+7.7</b>	<b>+8.0</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+4.7</b>	<b>+5.6</b>
of which: Wholesale and retail trade	+7.6	+7.9	-1.7	+4.0	+4.5	+5.8
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	<b>+6.9</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>+1.7</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+1.2</b>
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>+12.9</b>	<b>+1.4</b>	<b>-7.1</b>	<b>+4.3</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+5.1</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>-5.6</b>
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	<b>+10.7</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>+2.1</b>	<b>+2.1</b>
Monetary intermediation	+13.4	+3.5	+2.9	-3.4	+0.7	+2.2
Financial leasing and other credit granting	+8.0	+4.0	+2.2	0.0	+1.0	+2.5
Insurance, reinsurance and pension	+6.0	+5.3	+5.0	+5.3	+5.3	+1.7
Other	+10.1	+3.9	+1.1	+2.0	+2.0	+2.5
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>+8.4</b>	<b>+10.0</b>	<b>+2.5</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>+6.8</b>	<b>+3.9</b>
of which: Owner occupied dwellings	+8.7	+10.0	+2.4	+3.6	+6.8	+3.9
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	<b>+7.5</b>	<b>+10.4</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+3.9</b>
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	<b>+6.8</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>+3.9</b>
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>+13.2</b>	<b>+10.1</b>	<b>+2.1</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>+2.1</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>+11.5</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>+1.6</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+3.2</b>
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+10.2</b>	<b>+8.7</b>	<b>+2.1</b>	<b>+4.7</b>	<b>+2.8</b>
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+9.8</b>	<b>+2.2</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+3.8</b>
<b>Other service activities</b>	<b>+8.9</b>	<b>+9.7</b>	<b>+2.8</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>+6.9</b>	<b>+3.9</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>+7.7</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>+3.8</b>	<b>+2.9</b>
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	<b>+9.6</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>+6.8</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>+3.7</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>+8.0</b>	<b>+6.6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>+1.8</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+3.4</b>
<b>Export oriented enterprises</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-6.1</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>+4.4</b>

**Table 2.8 - National Disposable Income and its appropriation at current prices, 2006 - 2012**

	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<b>71,216</b>	<b>81,007</b>	<b>92,419</b>	<b>95,936</b>
of which paid by General Government	17,748	18,154	20,909	23,549
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>189,125</b>	<b>215,449</b>	<b>243,115</b>	<b>251,615</b>
<b>Taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports</b>	<b>26,061</b>	<b>30,656</b>	<b>33,635</b>	<b>32,968</b>
Taxes on products <sup>2</sup>	25,255	29,369	32,037	31,590
Subsidies on products	(936)	(820)	(836)	(851)
Other taxes on production <sup>3</sup>	1,742	2,107	2,434	2,229
<b>Gross operating surplus</b>	<b>116,167</b>	<b>132,335</b>	<b>148,262</b>	<b>153,450</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>213,444</b>	<b>243,998</b>	<b>274,316</b>	<b>282,354</b>
<b>Net primary income from the rest of the world <sup>4</sup></b>	<b>+772</b>	<b>+5,579</b>	<b>+2,073</b>	<b>-1,333</b>
<b>Gross National Income at market prices (GNI)</b>	<b>214,216</b>	<b>249,577</b>	<b>276,389</b>	<b>281,021</b>
<b>Net transfer from the rest of the world</b>	<b>+2,269</b>	<b>+3,882</b>	<b>+6,409</b>	<b>+6,909</b>
<b>Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)</b>	<b>216,485</b>	<b>253,459</b>	<b>282,798</b>	<b>287,930</b>
<b>Less: Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>178,890</b>	<b>201,014</b>	<b>235,549</b>	<b>248,630</b>
Households	148,766	169,522	200,760	208,879
General Government	30,124	31,492	34,789	39,751
<b>Gross National Saving (GNS)</b>	<b>37,595</b>	<b>52,445</b>	<b>47,249</b>	<b>39,300</b>
<b>GNS as a % of GNDI</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>13.6</b>
<b>GNS as a % of GDP at market prices</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>13.9</b>

2/ include excise duties, import duties and value added tax

3/ include road tax, municipal rates, trading licences, etc.

4/ Exclusive of transaction of GBC1 from Bank of Mauritius, adjusted for "FISIM".

Table 2.8 (Cont'd) - National Disposable Income and its appropriation at current prices, 2009 - 2012

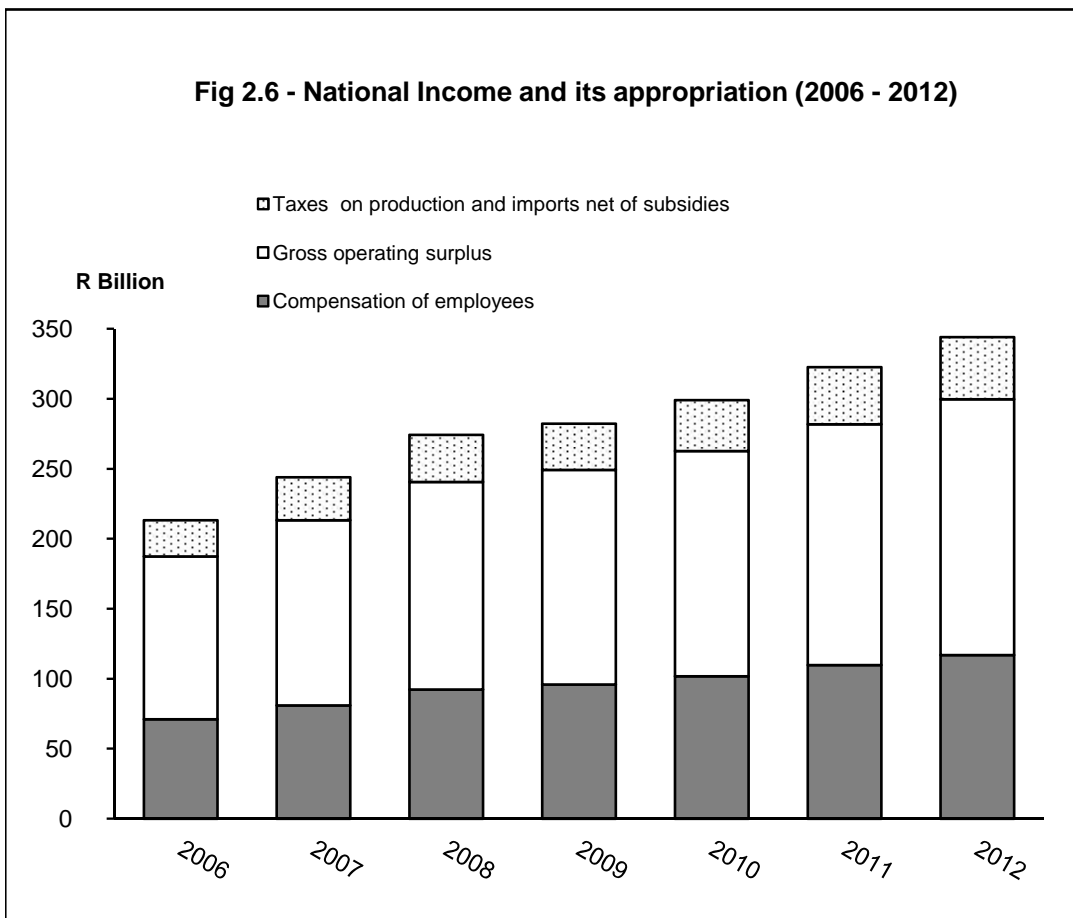
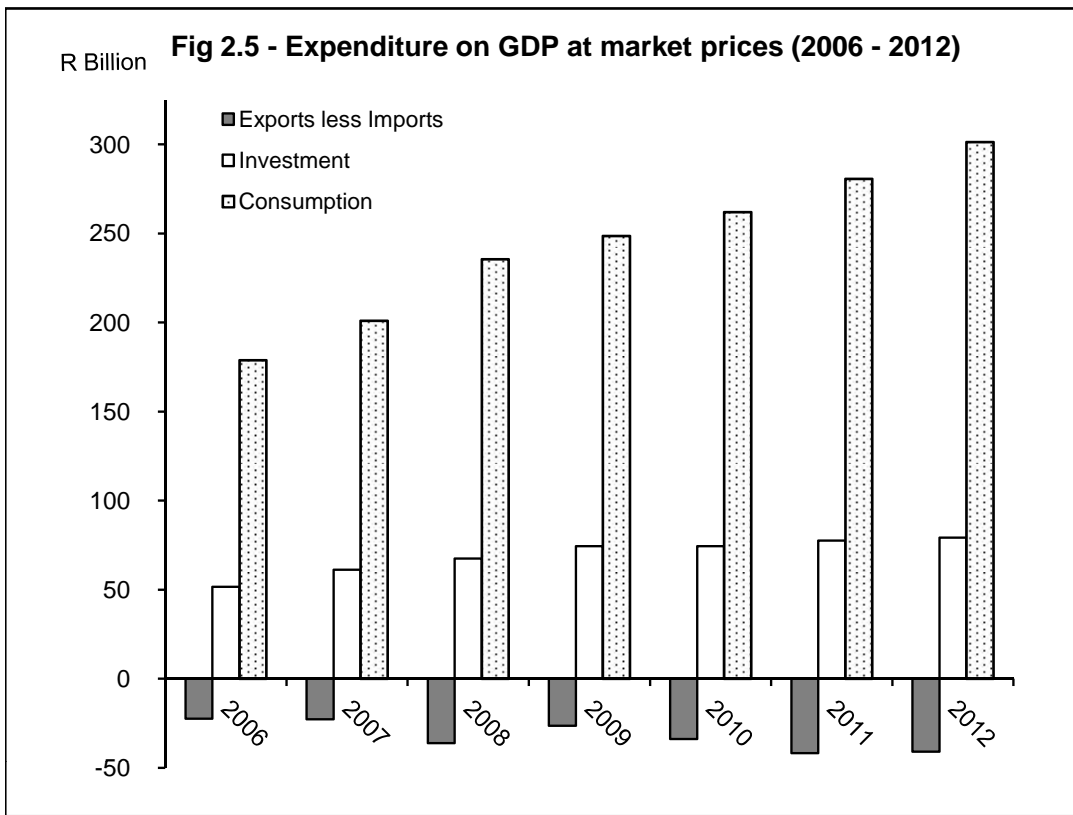
	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<b>101,780</b>	<b>109,833</b>	<b>116,948</b>
of which paid by General Government	24,613	25,572	26,803
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>265,217</b>	<b>284,978</b>	<b>302,780</b>
<b>Taxes (net of subsidies) on production and impo</b>	<b>36,439</b>	<b>40,741</b>	<b>44,307</b>
Taxes on products <sup>2</sup>	34,796	38,758	42,731
Subsidies on products	(840)	(1,026)	(1,031)
Other taxes on production <sup>3</sup>	2,483	3,010	2,968
<b>Gross operating surplus</b>	<b>160,954</b>	<b>172,135</b>	<b>182,864</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>299,173</b>	<b>322,709</b>	<b>344,119</b>
<b>Net primary income from the rest of the world <sup>4</sup></b>	<b>+3,602</b>	<b>+2,382</b>	<b>+3,668</b>
<b>Gross National Income at market prices (GNI)</b>	<b>302,775</b>	<b>325,091</b>	<b>347,787</b>
<b>Net transfer from the rest of the world</b>	<b>+5,630</b>	<b>+3,795</b>	<b>+4,629</b>
<b>Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)</b>	<b>308,405</b>	<b>328,886</b>	<b>352,416</b>
<b>Less: Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>261,930</b>	<b>280,613</b>	<b>301,279</b>
Households	220,305	237,166	255,597
General Government	41,625	43,447	45,682
<b>Gross National Saving (GNS)</b>	<b>46,475</b>	<b>48,273</b>	<b>51,137</b>
<b>GNS as a % of GNDI</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>14.5</b>
<b>GNS as a % of GDP at market prices</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>14.9</b>

1/ Revised

2/ include excise duties, import duties and value added tax

3/ include road tax, municipal rates, trading licences, etc.

4/ Exclusive of transaction of GBC1 from Bank of Mauritius, adjusted for "FISIM".



**Table 2.9 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 2006 - 2012**

(R million)

	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>178,890</b>	<b>201,014</b>	<b>235,549</b>	<b>248,630</b>
Households	148,766	169,522	200,760	208,879
General government	30,124	31,492	34,789	39,751
<i>Individual</i>	12,442	13,178	14,666	16,674
<i>Collective</i>	17,682	18,314	20,123	23,077
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>	<b>51,695</b>	<b>61,240</b>	<b>67,529</b>	<b>74,430</b>
Private sector	35,653	48,138	56,161	55,788
Public sector	16,042	13,102	11,368	18,642
<b>Increase in inventories <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>5,299</b>	<b>4,454</b>	<b>7,353</b>	<b>-14,294</b>
<b>Exports of goods &amp; services</b>	<b>128,994</b>	<b>141,187</b>	<b>145,204</b>	<b>138,243</b>
Goods ( f.o.b )	74,037	69,708	67,970	61,681
Services <sup>3</sup>	54,957	71,479	77,234	76,562
<b>Less Imports of goods &amp; services</b>	<b>151,434</b>	<b>163,896</b>	<b>181,319</b>	<b>164,655</b>
Goods ( f.o.b )	108,569	113,647	124,567	111,154
Services <sup>3</sup>	42,865	50,249	56,752	53,501
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>213,444</b>	<b>243,998</b>	<b>274,316</b>	<b>282,354</b>

**Table 2.10 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices (% distribution), 2009 - 2012**

	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>88.1</b>
Households	69.7	69.5	73.2	74.0
General government	14.1	12.9	12.7	14.1
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>26.4</b>
Private sector	16.7	19.7	20.5	19.8
Public sector	7.5	5.4	4.1	6.6
<b>Increase in inventories</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>-5.1</b>
<b>Exports of goods &amp; services</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>49.0</b>
<b>Less Imports of goods &amp; services</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>58.3</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

2/ includes all statistical discrepancies

3/ "Exports and imports of services" from Bank of Mauritius, adjusted for "FISIM".

**Table 2.9 (Cont'd) - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 2006 - 2012**

(R million)

	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>261,930</b>	<b>280,613</b>	<b>301,279</b>
Households	220,305	237,166	255,597
General government	41,625	43,447	45,682
<i>Individual</i>	(17,656)	(17,923)	(18,846)
<i>Collective</i>	(23,969)	(25,524)	(26,836)
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>	<b>74,396</b>	<b>77,565</b>	<b>79,185</b>
Private sector	56,145	59,667	60,175
Public sector	18,251	17,898	19,010
<b>Increase in inventories <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>-3,412</b>	<b>6,295</b>	<b>4,504</b>
<b>Exports of goods &amp; services</b>	<b>157,036</b>	<b>172,564</b>	<b>188,389</b>
Goods ( f.o.b )	69,550	73,586	80,359
Services <sup>3</sup>	87,486	98,978	108,030
<b>Less Imports of goods &amp; services</b>	<b>190,777</b>	<b>214,328</b>	<b>229,237</b>
Goods ( f.o.b )	127,839	141,171	153,457
Services <sup>3</sup>	62,938	73,157	75,780
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>299,173</b>	<b>322,709</b>	<b>344,119</b>

**Table 2.10 (Cont'd) - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices (% distribution), 2006 - 2012**

	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>87.6</b>
Households	73.6	73.5	74.3
General government	13.9	13.5	13.3
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>23.0</b>
Private sector	18.8	18.5	17.5
Public sector	6.1	5.5	5.5
<b>Increase in inventories</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Exports of goods &amp; services</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>54.7</b>
<b>Less Imports of goods &amp; services</b>	<b>-63.8</b>	<b>-66.4</b>	<b>-66.6</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

1/ Revised

2/ includes all statistical discrepancies

3/ "Exports and imports of services" from Bank of Mauritius, adjusted for "FISIM".

**Table 2.11 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product - Growth rates**  
 (% over previous year), 2006- 2012

	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>+ 3.7</b>	<b>+ 5.2</b>	<b>+ 2.4</b>	<b>+ 2.7</b>	<b>+ 2.5</b>	<b>+ 2.9</b>
Households	+ 4.5	+ 6.7	+ 2.1	+ 2.6	+ 2.5	+ 2.7
General government	+ 0.6	- 1.4	+ 5.1	+ 3.4	+ 2.3	+ 3.1
<i>Individual</i>	+ 2.7	- 0.8	+ 3.4	+ 4.0	+ 2.5	+ 2.6
<i>Collective</i>	- 0.9	- 1.8	+ 6.3	+ 3.0	+ 2.1	+ 3.5
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>	<b>+ 5.9</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>	<b>+ 8.9</b>	<b>- 0.7</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>	<b>- 1.3</b>
Private sector	+ 20.6	+ 7.2	- 1.3	0.0	+ 3.4	-2.5
Public sector	- 26.6	- 20.2	+ 59.5	- 2.8	- 4.7	+ 2.7
<b>Exports of goods &amp; services</b>	<b>+ 1.8</b>	<b>+ 4.0</b>	<b>- 3.4</b>	<b>+ 14.3</b>	<b>+ 5.2</b>	<b>+ 4.6</b>
Goods ( f.o.b )	- 10.8	- 0.6	- 9.3	+ 16.6	+ 2.0	+ 3.4
Services	+ 18.9	+ 8.5	+ 1.7	+ 12.4	+ 7.8	+ 5.4
<b>Less Imports of goods &amp; services</b>	<b>+ 2.5</b>	<b>+ 1.8</b>	<b>- 10.7</b>	<b>+ 9.5</b>	<b>+ 6.2</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>
Goods ( f.o.b )	- 0.7	- 0.4	- 8.9	+ 7.1	+ 4.1	+ 2.5
Services	+ 10.7	+ 6.6	- 14.4	+ 14.6	+ 10.6	- 2.8

1/ Revised

**Table 2.12 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 2006 - 2012**

	(R million)			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>I - By type of capital goods</b>				
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	<b>27,501</b>	<b>35,987</b>	<b>45,278</b>	<b>48,809</b>
Residential building	9,768	11,663	15,281	16,531
Non-residential building	10,666	17,794	22,162	22,016
Other construction work	7,067	6,530	7,835	10,262
<b>B. Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>24,194</b>	<b>25,253</b>	<b>22,251</b>	<b>25,621</b>
Aircraft	5,675	2,515	0	3,400
Marine vessel	0	0	600	0
Passenger car	2,497	3,406	3,635	2,864
Other transport equipment	1,945	2,433	2,288	2,228
Other machinery and equipment	14,077	16,899	15,728	17,129
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>51,695</b>	<b>61,240</b>	<b>67,529</b>	<b>74,430</b>
<b>GDFCF (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</b>	<b>46,020</b>	<b>58,725</b>	<b>66,929</b>	<b>71,030</b>
<b>II - By Industrial use</b>				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,814	2,583	2,751	1,840
Mining and quarrying	151	185	229	240
Manufacturing	4,969	8,500	6,894	6,772
<i>of which EOE</i>	<i>(2,370)</i>	<i>(4,451)</i>	<i>(2,194)</i>	<i>(1,131)</i>
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3,169	2,049	869	1,767
Water supply; sewerage, waste management & remediation activities	125	155	67	186
Construction	988	1,659	1,947	2,039
motorcycles	3,029	4,893	5,590	4,791
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	<i>(2,954)</i>	<i>(4,608)</i>	<i>(5,295)</i>	<i>(4,656)</i>
Transportation and storage	8,980	7,205	5,151	9,798
Accommodation and food service activities	6,618	10,212	12,004	12,821
Information and communication	1,765	1,656	1,802	1,306
Financial and insurance activities	1,690	1,451	1,255	1,462
Real estate activities	11,355	14,724	20,753	20,706
<i>of which Owner occupied dwellings</i>	<i>(9,768)</i>	<i>(11,663)</i>	<i>(15,281)</i>	<i>(16,531)</i>
Professional, scientific and technical activities	83	109	160	160
Administrative and support service activities	108	134	160	215
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2,077	1,777	2,657	4,378
Education	1,031	1,131	1,705	1,733
Human health and social work activities	634	780	1,326	1,936
Arts, entertainment and recreation	550	825	750	835
Other service activities	1,559	1,212	1,459	1,445
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>51,695</b>	<b>61,240</b>	<b>67,529</b>	<b>74,430</b>
<b>GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>26.4</b>



**Table 2.12 (Cont'd) - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 2006 - 2012**

	(R million)		
	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012
<b>I - By type of capital goods</b>			
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	<b>52,166</b>	<b>53,165</b>	<b>54,406</b>
Residential building	18,769	22,298	22,043
Non-residential building	21,530	17,698	18,838
Other construction work	11,867	13,169	13,525
<b>B. Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>22,229</b>	<b>24,400</b>	<b>24,779</b>
Aircraft	0	0	0
Marine vessel	0	0	0
Passenger car	3,459	3,546	3,953
Other transport equipment	2,395	2,678	2,976
Other machinery and equipment	16,375	18,176	17,850
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>74,395</b>	<b>77,565</b>	<b>79,185</b>
<b>GDFCF (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</b>	<b>74,395</b>	<b>77,565</b>	<b>79,185</b>
<b>II - By Industrial use</b>			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,743	2,014	2,129
Mining and quarrying	300	351	375
Manufacturing	4,861	5,874	5,179
<i>of which EOE</i>	(912)	(1,140)	(1,138)
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2,209	3,818	5,224
Water supply; sewerage, waste management & remediation activities	555	1,349	2,228
Construction	2,191	2,463	2,481
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6,225	9,304	8,875
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	(6,013)	(8,966)	(8,438)
Transportation and storage	7,613	4,076	4,064
Accommodation and food service activities	12,684	7,908	7,711
Information and communication	1,555	2,032	2,158
Financial and insurance activities	2,447	1,968	2,086
Real estate activities	21,772	24,332	24,328
<i>of which Owner occupied dwellings</i>	(18,769)	(22,298)	(22,043)
Professional, scientific and technical activities	190	242	286
Administrative and support service activities	120	233	280
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4,478	5,975	4,754
Education	1,130	1,099	2,238
Human health and social work activities	1,835	1,820	2,276
Arts, entertainment and recreation	845	995	1,305
Other service activities	1,642	1,712	1,208
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>74,395</b>	<b>77,565</b>	<b>79,185</b>
<b>GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>23.0</b>

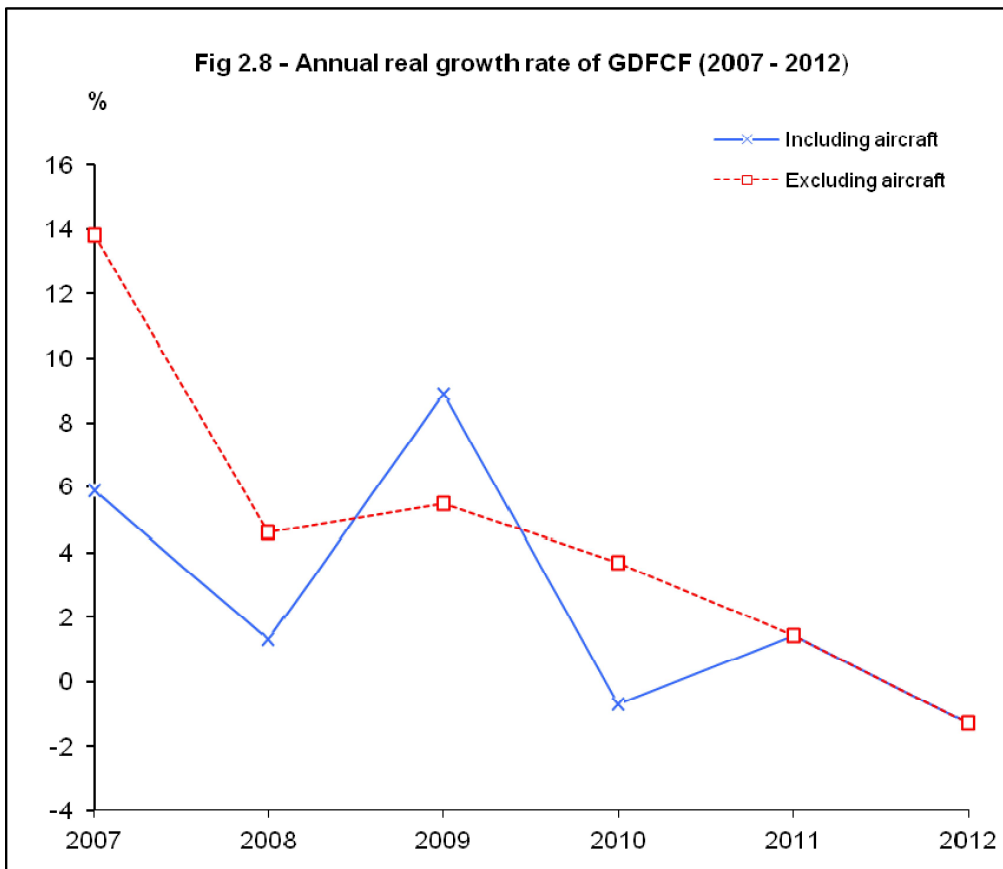
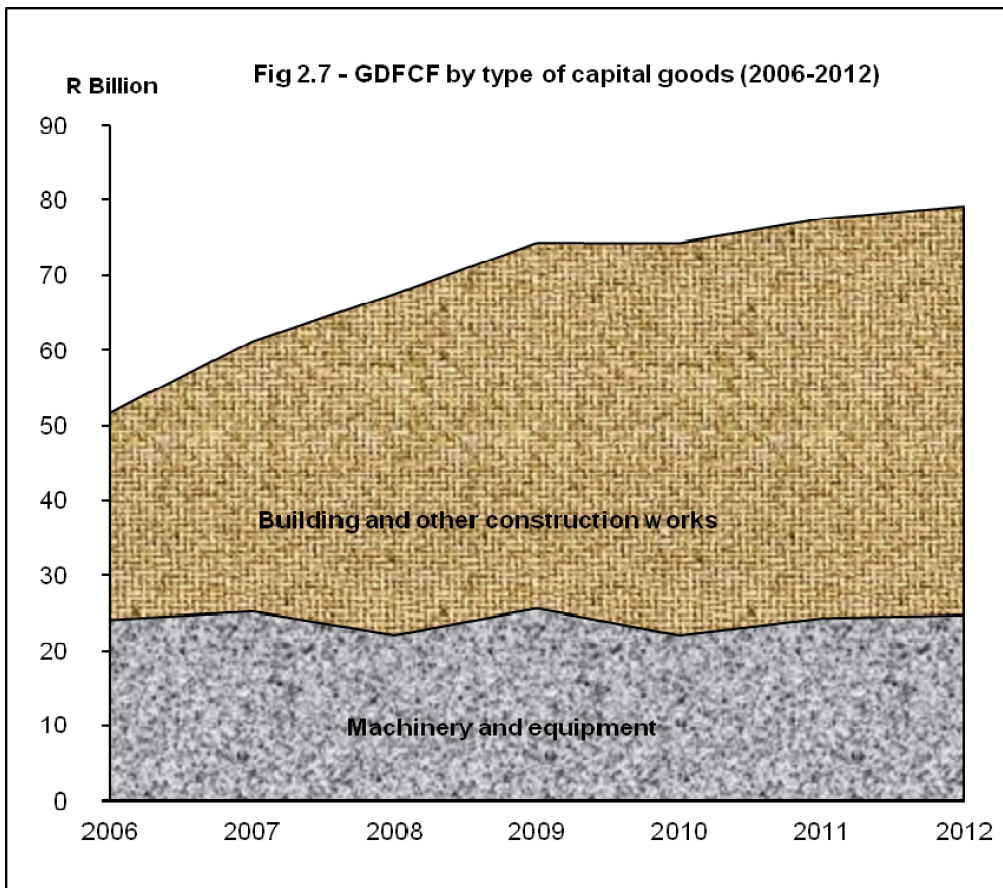
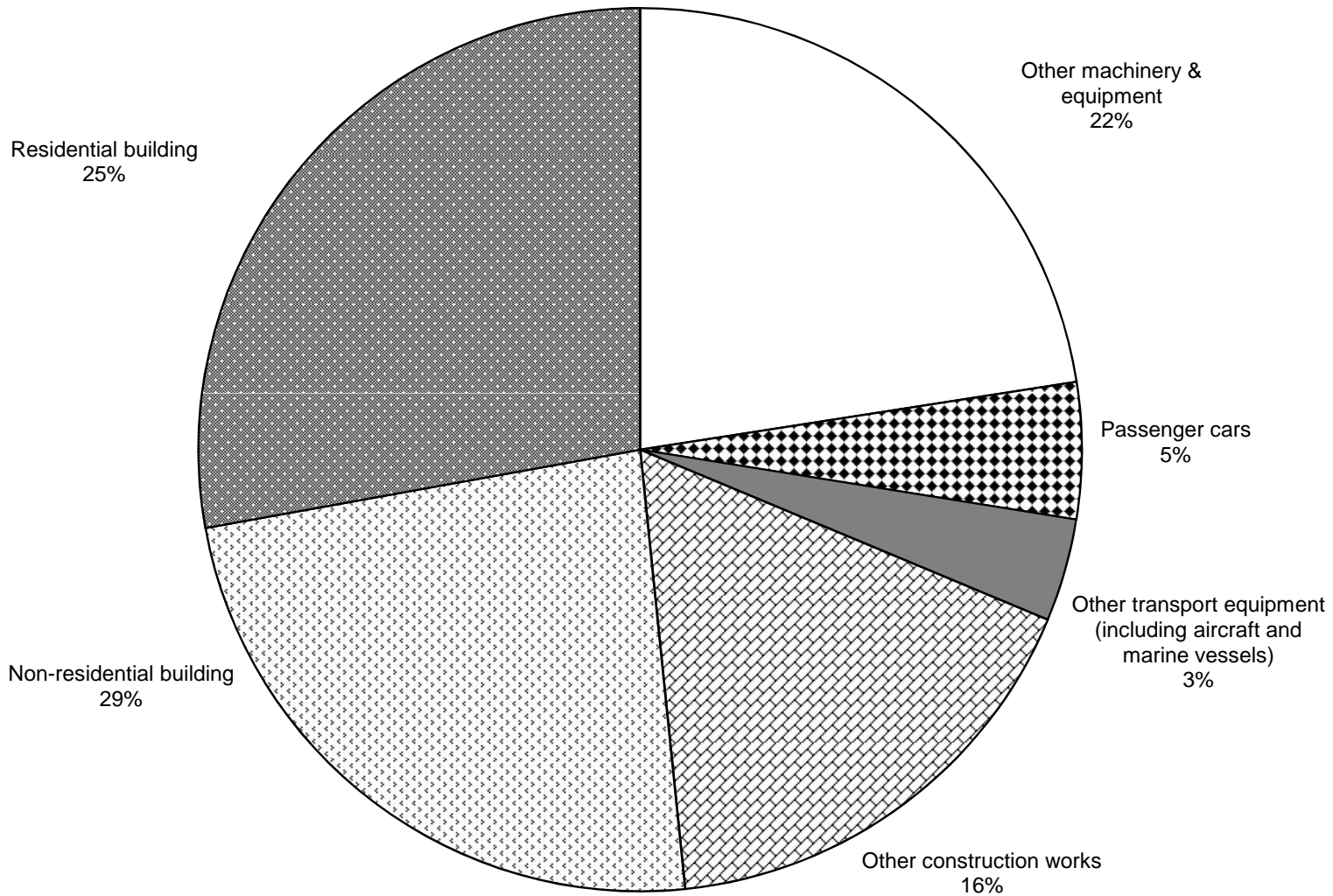


Fig 2.9 - Composition of GDFCF, 2012



**Table 2.13 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Annual real growth rates (%)  
by type and use, 2007 - 2012**

	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012
<b>I - By type of capital goods</b>						
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	<b>+ 17.0</b>	<b>+ 13.3</b>	<b>+ 7.7</b>	<b>+ 7.0</b>	<b>- 2.1</b>	<b>- 1.1</b>
Residential building	+ 6.8	+ 18.0	+ 8.1	+ 13.7	+ 14.1	- 4.5
Non-residential building	+ 49.2	+ 12.2	- 0.8	- 2.1	- 21.0	+ 2.9
Other construction work	- 17.4	+ 8.1	+ 30.8	+ 15.8	+ 6.6	- 0.8
<b>B. Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>- 6.7</b>	<b>- 15.8</b>	<b>+ 11.4</b>	<b>- 15.3</b>	<b>+ 9.6</b>	<b>- 1.8</b>
<i>Machinery and equipment(excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</i>	+ 9.0	- 9.1	+ 0.8	- 2.3	+ 9.6	- 1.8
Passenger car	+ 32.7	+ 5.6	- 25.8	+ 19.3	+ 2.3	+ 6.8
Other transport equipment	- 38.0	- 41.1	+ 70.3	- 58.8	+ 10.7	+ 6.4
<i>Other transport equipment(excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</i>	+ 19.3	- 5.1	- 14.9	+ 4.1	+ 10.7	+ 6.4
Other machinery and equipment	+ 3.3	- 12.7	+ 9.2	- 6.7	+ 11.0	- 4.7
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>+ 5.9</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>	<b>+ 8.9</b>	<b>- 0.7</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>	<b>- 1.3</b>
<b>GDFCF (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</b>	<b>+ 13.8</b>	<b>+ 4.6</b>	<b>+ 5.5</b>	<b>+ 3.7</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>	<b>- 1.3</b>
<b>II - By Industrial use</b>						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	- 18.2	+ 0.3	- 33.9	- 6.5	+ 13.6	+ 2.3
Mining and quarrying	+ 5.6	+ 16.3	+ 5.3	+ 22.0	+ 16.9	+ 3.8
Manufacturing	+ 49.8	- 24.3	- 2.0	- 29.8	+ 19.4	- 14.6
<i>of which EOE</i>	+ 64.7	- 54.5	- 48.7	- 21.0	+ 23.7	- 1.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	- 43.1	- 60.4	+ 107.1	+ 23.0	+ 72.0	+ 32.7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management & remediation activities	+ 7.5	- 60.3	+ 177.3	+ 198.5	+ 135.9	+ 59.6
Construction	+ 49.8	+ 9.1	+ 3.1	+ 6.2	+ 10.8	- 2.8
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	+ 46.0	+ 5.9	- 15.7	+ 29.2	+ 44.9	- 7.9
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	+ 41.4	+ 6.4	- 13.5	+ 28.5	+ 44.4	- 9.2
Transportation and storage	- 26.2	- 32.3	+ 66.9	- 23.3	- 47.2	- 3.6
Accommodation and food service activities	+ 37.7	+ 6.6	+ 6.7	- 1.2	- 39.8	- 5.7
Information and communication	- 17.6	- 1.5	- 6.9	+ 18.6	+ 38.2	+ 2.3
Financial and insurance activities	- 22.9	- 18.7	+ 15.3	+ 65.9	- 21.5	+ 2.4
Real estate activities	+ 16.5	+ 27.9	- 0.5	+ 5.1	+ 7.6	- 3.4
<i>of which Owner occupied dwellings</i>	+ 6.8	+ 18.0	+ 8.1	+ 13.7	+ 14.1	- 4.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	+ 13.4	+ 39.0	- 1.3	+ 16.1	+ 26.7	+ 14.4
Administrative and support service activities	+ 7.1	+ 11.7	+ 34.7	- 45.3	+ 92.3	+ 16.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	- 23.6	+ 37.5	+ 61.8	+ 1.7	+ 29.1	- 23.1
Education	- 3.2	+ 37.6	+ 1.5	- 35.4	- 5.0	+ 97.1
Human health and social work activities	+ 7.1	+ 56.1	+ 45.7	- 6.2	- 2.6	+ 21.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	+ 34.0	- 16.4	+ 10.8	+ 0.5	+ 14.0	+ 26.8
Other service activities	- 30.3	+ 10.7	- 3.0	+ 13.3	+ 1.8	- 31.9
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>+ 5.9</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>	<b>+ 8.9</b>	<b>- 0.7</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>	<b>- 1.3</b>

1/ Revised

**Table 2.14 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Deflators (% over previous year), 2007 - 2012**

	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012
<b>By type of capital goods:</b>						
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	<b>+11.8</b>	<b>+11.0</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>-+0.1</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+3.5</b>
Residential building	+11.8	+11.0	+0.1	-0.1	+4.1	+3.5
Non-residential building	+11.8	+11.0	+0.1	-0.1	+4.1	+3.5
Other construction work	+11.8	+11.0	+0.1	-0.1	+4.1	+3.5
<b>B. Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>+11.8</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+2.4</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+3.4</b>
Passenger car	+2.8	+1.1	+6.2	+1.3	+0.3	+4.4
Other transport equipment	+4.8	-0.9	+14.4	+3.3	+1.0	+4.4
Other machinery and equipment	+16.2	+6.6	-0.3	+2.5	+0.0	+3.0
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>+11.8</b>	<b>+8.8</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>+2.8</b>	<b>+3.5</b>

1/ Revised

**Table 2.15 - Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation by public and private sector at current prices, 2006-2012**

(R million)

	2006			2007			2008			2009		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
<b>I - By type of capital goods</b>												
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	<b>6,837</b>	<b>20,664</b>	<b>27,501</b>	<b>5,997</b>	<b>29,990</b>	<b>35,987</b>	<b>7,161</b>	<b>38,117</b>	<b>45,278</b>	<b>10,016</b>	<b>38,793</b>	<b>48,809</b>
Residential building	30	9,738	9,768	25	11,638	11,663	173	15,108	15,281	125	16,406	16,531
Non-residential building	2,330	8,336	10,666	2,122	15,672	17,794	2,478	19,684	22,162	3,179	18,837	22,016
Other construction work	4,477	2,590	7,067	3,850	2,680	6,530	4,510	3,325	7,835	6,712	3,550	10,262
<b>B. Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>9,205</b>	<b>14,989</b>	<b>24,194</b>	<b>7,105</b>	<b>18,148</b>	<b>25,253</b>	<b>4,207</b>	<b>18,044</b>	<b>22,251</b>	<b>8,626</b>	<b>16,995</b>	<b>25,621</b>
Passenger car	114	2,383	2,497	129	3,276	3,405	250	3,385	3,635	339	2,525	2,864
Other transport equipment	5,916	1,704	7,620	2,954	1,994	4,948	583	2,305	2,888	3,888	1,740	5,628
Other machinery and equipment	3,175	10,902	14,077	4,022	12,878	16,900	3,374	12,354	15,728	4,399	12,730	17,129
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>16,042</b>	<b>35,653</b>	<b>51,695</b>	<b>13,102</b>	<b>48,138</b>	<b>61,240</b>	<b>11,368</b>	<b>56,161</b>	<b>67,529</b>	<b>18,642</b>	<b>55,788</b>	<b>74,430</b>
<b>II - By Industrial use</b>												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	361	2,453	2,814	233	2,350	2,583	98	2,653	2,751	216	1,624	1,840
Mining and quarrying	0	151	151	0	185	185	29	200	229	0	240	240
Manufacturing	9	4,960	4,969	13	8,487	8,500	34	6,860	6,894	34	6,738	6,772
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	862	2,307	3,169	859	1,190	2,049	786	83	869	1,677	90	1,767
Water supply; sewerage, waste management & remediation act.	125	0	125	155	0	155	52	15	67	161	25	186
Construction	14	974	988	7	1,652	1,659	11	1,936	1,947	37	2,002	2,039
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles	450	2,579	3,029	334	4,559	4,893	137	5,453	5,590	121	4,670	4,791
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	450	2,504	2,954	334	4,274	4,608	137	5,158	5,295	121	4,535	4,656
Transportation and storage	7,189	1,790	8,979	5,498	1,707	7,205	3,459	1,692	5,151	6,791	2,007	8,798
Accommodation and food service activities	0	6,618	6,618	0	10,212	10,212	0	12,004	12,004	0	12,821	12,821
Information and communication	1,275	490	1,765	1,309	347	1,656	802	1,000	1,802	1,206	1,100	2,306
Financial and insurance activities	889	801	1,690	765	686	1,451	506	749	1,255	361	1,101	1,462
Real estate activities	389	10,966	11,355	54	14,670	14,724	211	20,542	20,753	140	20,566	20,706
<i>of which Owner occupied dwellings</i>	30	9,738	9,768	25	11,638	11,663	173	15,108	15,281	125	16,406	16,531
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0	83	83	0	109	109	0	160	160	0	160	160
Administrative and support service activities	0	108	108	0	134	134	0	160	160	0	215	215
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2,077	0	2,077	1,777	0	1,777	2,657	0	2,657	4,378	0	4,378
Education	724	308	1,032	815	316	1,131	1,016	689	1,705	1,095	638	1,733
Human health and social work activities	209	425	634	211	569	780	218	1,108	1,326	813	1,123	1,936
Arts, entertainment and recreation	310	240	550	360	465	825	400	350	750	500	335	835
Other service activities	1,159	400	1,559	712	500	1,212	952	507	1,459	1,112	333	1,445
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>16,042</b>	<b>35,653</b>	<b>51,695</b>	<b>13,102</b>	<b>48,138</b>	<b>61,240</b>	<b>11,368</b>	<b>56,161</b>	<b>67,529</b>	<b>18,642</b>	<b>55,788</b>	<b>74,430</b>

**Table 2.15 (Cont'd)- Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation by public and private sector at current prices, 2006-2012**

(R million)

	2010 <sup>1</sup>			2011 <sup>1</sup>			2012		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
<b>I - By type of capital goods</b>									
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	<b>12,678</b>	<b>39,488</b>	<b>52,166</b>	<b>12,894</b>	<b>40,271</b>	<b>53,165</b>	<b>13,840</b>	<b>40,565</b>	<b>54,405</b>
Residential building	150	18,619	18,769	548	21,750	22,298	200	21,843	22,043
Non-residential building	4,286	17,244	21,530	3,127	14,571	17,698	5,000	13,837	18,837
Other construction work	8,242	3,625	11,867	9,219	3,950	13,169	8,640	4,885	13,525
<b>B. Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>5,573</b>	<b>16,657</b>	<b>22,230</b>	<b>5,004</b>	<b>19,396</b>	<b>24,400</b>	<b>5,170</b>	<b>19,610</b>	<b>24,780</b>
Passenger car	237	3,222	3,459	217	3,329	3,546	307	3,646	3,953
Other transport equipment	349	2,046	2,395	287	2,391	2,678	248	2,729	2,977
Other machinery and equipment	4,987	11,389	16,376	4,500	13,676	18,176	4,615	13,235	17,850
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>18,251</b>	<b>56,145</b>	<b>74,396</b>	<b>17,898</b>	<b>59,667</b>	<b>77,565</b>	<b>19,010</b>	<b>60,175</b>	<b>79,185</b>
<b>II - By Industrial use</b>									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	68	1,675	1,743	119	1,895	2,014	117	2,012	2,129
Mining and quarrying	0	300	300	0	351	351	0	375	375
Manufacturing	44	4,817	4,861	2	5,872	5,874	2	5,177	5,179
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2,100	109	2,209	2,846	972	3,818	3,204	2,020	5,224
Water supply; sewerage, waste management & remediation act.	535	20	555	1,029	320	1,349	1,974	254	2,228
Construction	66	2,125	2,191	395	2,068	2,463	78	2,403	2,481
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles	109	6,116	6,225	6	9,298	9,304	8	8,867	8,875
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>5,904</i>	<i>6,013</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>8,960</i>	<i>8,966</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>8,432</i>	<i>8,438</i>
Transportation and storage	4,661	2,452	7,613	1,385	2,691	4,076	1,731	2,333	4,064
Accommodation and food service activities	0	12,684	12,684	0	7,908	7,908	0	7,711	7,711
Information and communication	1,501	554	1,555	797	1,235	2,032	498	1,660	2,158
Financial and insurance activities	615	1,832	2,447	1,117	851	1,968	1,218	868	2,086
Real estate activities	159	21,613	21,772	556	23,776	24,332	212	24,115	24,328
<i>of which Owner occupied dwellings</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>18,619</i>	<i>18,769</i>	<i>548</i>	<i>21,750</i>	<i>22,298</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>21,843</i>	<i>22,043</i>
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0	190	190	0	242	242	0	286	286
Administrative and support service activities	0	120	120	0	233	233	0	280	280
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4,478	0	4,478	5,975	0	5,975	4,754	0	4,754
Education	790	340	1,130	733	366	1,099	1,590	648	2,238
Human health and social work activities	1,286	549	1,835	1,303	517	1,820	1,738	538	2,276
Arts, entertainment and recreation	500	345	845	750	245	995	915	390	1,305
Other service activities	1,338	304	1,642	885	827	1,712	971	237	1,208
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>18,251</b>	<b>56,145</b>	<b>74,396</b>	<b>17,898</b>	<b>59,667</b>	<b>77,565</b>	<b>19,010</b>	<b>60,174</b>	<b>79,185</b>

1/ Revised

**Table 2.16 - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2009 - 2011**

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2009 <sup>1</sup>					
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices	Gross domestic product at basic prices	Other taxes on production	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>14,742.7</b>	<b>5,203.4</b>	<b>9,539.3</b>	<b>192.6</b>	<b>3,388.0</b>	<b>5,958.7</b>
Sugar cane	5,325.2	1,836.1	3,489.1	35.8	1,395.0	2,058.3
Foodcrops, fruits and flowers	3,050.9	746.2	2,304.7	14.0	364.9	1,925.9
Livestock & poultry	4,051.4	2,095.9	1,955.5	30.0	283.3	1,642.2
Fishing	638.4	262.6	375.8	70.8	113.3	191.8
Other	1,676.8	262.7	1,414.1	42.0	1,231.6	140.5
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>2,909.6</b>	<b>1,869.4</b>	<b>1,040.2</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>393.0</b>	<b>634.2</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>119,225.2</b>	<b>74,314.9</b>	<b>44,910.3</b>	<b>216.7</b>	<b>17,800.0</b>	<b>26,893.6</b>
Sugar milling	6,827.2	5,838.9	988.3	0.0	440.0	548.3
EOE	44,829.6	27,653.8	17,175.8	75.8	9,415.0	7,685.0
Other	67,568.4	40,822.2	26,746.2	140.9	7,945.0	18,660.3
<b>Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	<b>16,517.1</b>	<b>11,731.1</b>	<b>4,786.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>888.0</b>	<b>3,896.8</b>
<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	<b>1,447.0</b>	<b>618.0</b>	<b>829.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>478.0</b>	<b>349.8</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>48,387.9</b>	<b>30,632.1</b>	<b>17,755.8</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>8,284.0</b>	<b>9,436.7</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles</b>	<b>40,652.5</b>	<b>12,065.9</b>	<b>28,586.6</b>	<b>428.0</b>	<b>7,088.0</b>	<b>21,070.6</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	37,316.4	10,741.4	26,575.0	421.6	6,625.0	19,528.4
Other	3,336.1	1,324.5	2,011.6	6.4	463.0	1,542.2
<b>Transport and storage</b>	<b>38,130.0</b>	<b>22,634.5</b>	<b>15,495.5</b>	<b>460.0</b>	<b>7,497.0</b>	<b>7,538.5</b>
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>27,861.5</b>	<b>11,116.5</b>	<b>16,745.0</b>	<b>196.0</b>	<b>4,400.0</b>	<b>12,149.0</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>16,232.9</b>	<b>4,215.9</b>	<b>12,017.0</b>	<b>133.7</b>	<b>3,818.0</b>	<b>8,065.3</b>

1/ Revised



**Table 2.16 (cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2009- 2011**

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2009 <sup>1</sup>					
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices	Gross domestic product at basic prices	Other taxes on production	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	<b>37,995.0</b>	<b>12,162.0</b>	<b>25,833.0</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>6,240.0</b>	<b>19,555.8</b>
Monetary intermediation	23,171.0	7,314.0	15,857.0	14.1	4,484.0	11,358.9
Financial leasing and other credit granting	1,750.0	210.0	1,540.0	8.2	323.0	1,208.8
Insurance, reinsurance and pension	11,387.0	4,327.0	7,060.0	12.3	934.0	6,113.7
Other	1,687.0	311.0	1,376.0	2.6	499.0	874.4
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>15,984.2</b>	<b>2,625.8</b>	<b>13,358.4</b>	<b>334.5</b>	<b>512.0</b>	<b>12,511.9</b>
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	<b>15,190.9</b>	<b>5,313.6</b>	<b>9,877.3</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>4,232.0</b>	<b>5,625.5</b>
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	<b>10,231.6</b>	<b>4,752.0</b>	<b>5,479.6</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>2,140.0</b>	<b>3,326.1</b>
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>21,291.0</b>	<b>5,969.0</b>	<b>15,322.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>12,404.0</b>	<b>2,918.0</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>16,025.0</b>	<b>4,927.0</b>	<b>11,098.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>7,950.0</b>	<b>3,144.1</b>
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	<b>12,111.8</b>	<b>3,301.7</b>	<b>8,810.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5,153.0</b>	<b>3,651.3</b>
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreational</b>	<b>7,796.5</b>	<b>1,534.0</b>	<b>6,262.5</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>1,121.0</b>	<b>5,061.7</b>
<b>Other services activities</b>	<b>5,003.4</b>	<b>1,133.6</b>	<b>3,869.8</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>2,150.0</b>	<b>1,663.2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>467,735.7</b>	<b>216,120.4</b>	<b>251,615.4</b>	<b>2,228.6</b>	<b>95,936.0</b>	<b>153,450.8</b>

1/ Revised

Table 2.16 (cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2009- 2011

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2010 <sup>1</sup>					
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices	Gross domestic product at basic prices	Other taxes on production	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>14,793.8</b>	<b>5,353.9</b>	<b>9,439.8</b>	<b>208.3</b>	<b>3,321.0</b>	<b>5,910.5</b>
Sugar cane	4,776.3	1,725.9	3,050.4	38.7	1,251.0	1,760.7
Foodcrops,fruits and flowers	3,257.8	794.0	2,463.8	15.4	416.3	2,032.1
Livestock & poultry	4,515.9	2,336.4	2,179.5	32.4	313.9	1,833.2
Fishing	583.5	241.4	342.1	76.4	125.5	140.1
Other	1,660.3	256.2	1,404.1	45.4	1,213.7	145.0
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>3,265.0</b>	<b>2,091.7</b>	<b>1,173.2</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>459.5</b>	<b>699.3</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>118,948.0</b>	<b>73,768.0</b>	<b>45,180.0</b>	<b>239.7</b>	<b>18,381.0</b>	<b>26,559.3</b>
Sugar milling	6,121.6	5,237.2	884.4	0.0	394.0	490.4
EOE	45,205.7	28,051.6	17,154.1	83.9	9,824.0	7,246.2
Other	67,620.7	40,479.2	27,141.5	155.8	8,163.0	18,822.7
<b>Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	<b>16,873.1</b>	<b>12,144.1</b>	<b>4,729.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1,086.0</b>	<b>3,641.7</b>
<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	<b>1,609.3</b>	<b>703.3</b>	<b>906.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>508.0</b>	<b>396.7</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>50,923.8</b>	<b>32,379.8</b>	<b>18,544.0</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>8,860.0</b>	<b>9,644.9</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles</b>	<b>43,879.4</b>	<b>12,982.4</b>	<b>30,897.0</b>	<b>460.0</b>	<b>7,639.0</b>	<b>22,798.0</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	40,170.1	11,509.8	28,660.3	453.1	7,130.0	21,077.2
Other	3,709.3	1,472.6	2,236.7	6.9	509.0	1,720.8
<b>Transport and storage</b>	<b>39,064.4</b>	<b>22,779.7</b>	<b>16,284.7</b>	<b>489.9</b>	<b>7,820.5</b>	<b>7,974.3</b>
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>30,645.0</b>	<b>12,135.0</b>	<b>18,510.0</b>	<b>265.1</b>	<b>4,800.0</b>	<b>13,444.9</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>17,556.3</b>	<b>4,542.9</b>	<b>13,013.4</b>	<b>146.0</b>	<b>4,231.3</b>	<b>8,636.1</b>

1/ Revised

Table 2.16 (cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2009- 2011

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2010 <sup>1</sup>					
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices	Gross domestic product at basic prices	Other taxes on production	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	<b>39,464.0</b>	<b>12,610.0</b>	<b>26,854.0</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>6,590.0</b>	<b>20,222.9</b>
Monetary intermediation	23,291.0	7,292.0	15,999.0	15.6	4,683.0	11,300.4
Financial leasing and other credit granting	1,848.0	222.0	1,626.0	9.0	342.0	1,275.0
Insurance, reinsurance and pension	12,531.0	4,762.0	7,769.0	13.6	1,028.0	6,727.4
Other	1,794.0	334.0	1,460.0	2.9	537.0	920.1
	<b>16,904.8</b>	<b>2,706.3</b>	<b>14,198.5</b>	<b>380.0</b>	<b>580.0</b>	<b>13,238.5</b>
<b>Real estate activities</b>						
	16,601.6	5,760.6	10,841.0	21.1	4,655.0	6,164.9
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>						
	11,006.8	4,953.8	6,053.0	14.8	2,365.0	3,673.2
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>						
	22,475.2	6,316.1	16,159.1	0.0	13,044.2	3,114.9
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>						
	<b>16,863.9</b>	<b>5,156.9</b>	<b>11,707.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>8,313.8</b>	<b>3,389.0</b>
<b>Education</b>						
	13,006.0	3,477.2	9,528.8	6.3	5,440.2	4,082.3
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>						
	8,495.4	1,652.4	6,843.0	87.9	1,226.0	5,529.1
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreational</b>						
	<b>5,610.3</b>	<b>1,255.3</b>	<b>4,355.0</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>2,459.0</b>	<b>1,833.1</b>
<b>Other services activities</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>487,986.0</b>	<b>222,769.4</b>	<b>265,216.6</b>	<b>2,483.4</b>	<b>101,779.5</b>	<b>160,953.7</b>

1/ Revised

**Table 2.16 (cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2009- 2011**

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2011 <sup>1</sup>					
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices	Gross domestic product at basic prices	Other taxes on production	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>15,835.1</b>	<b>5,625.8</b>	<b>10,209.4</b>	<b>325.0</b>	<b>3,561.0</b>	<b>6,323.4</b>
Sugar cane	5,440.0	1,841.0	3,599.0	60.4	1,419.7	2,118.8
Foodcrops,fruits and flowers	3,380.7	825.2	2,555.5	23.6	478.4	2,053.5
Livestock & poultry	4,795.0	2,452.7	2,342.3	58.5	370.2	1,913.6
Fishing	577.7	237.6	340.2	119.5	142.4	78.2
Other	1,641.7	269.3	1,372.4	63.0	1,150.0	159.4
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>2,930.0</b>	<b>1,889.2</b>	<b>1,040.8</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>470.0</b>	<b>554.4</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>129,021.8</b>	<b>80,839.8</b>	<b>48,182.0</b>	<b>256.4</b>	<b>19,716.0</b>	<b>28,209.6</b>
Sugar milling	7,020.0	5,980.0	1,040.0	0.0	425.0	615.0
EOE	49,103.2	31,349.1	17,754.0	90.0	10,567.0	7,097.0
Other	72,898.7	43,510.7	29,388.0	166.4	8,724.0	20,497.6
<b>Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	<b>18,419.6</b>	<b>13,928.6</b>	<b>4,491.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1,324.0</b>	<b>3,166.0</b>
<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	<b>1,653.5</b>	<b>760.5</b>	<b>893.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>541.0</b>	<b>351.0</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>51,854.4</b>	<b>32,933.0</b>	<b>18,921.4</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>9,190.0</b>	<b>9,693.9</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles</b>	<b>48,104.8</b>	<b>14,573.0</b>	<b>33,531.8</b>	<b>484.3</b>	<b>8,310.0</b>	<b>24,737.5</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	43,834.9	12,878.2	30,956.7	477.0	7,710.0	22,769.7
Other	4,269.9	1,694.8	2,575.1	7.3	600.0	1,967.8
<b>Transport and storage</b>	<b>41,281.6</b>	<b>23,906.6</b>	<b>17,375.0</b>	<b>587.2</b>	<b>8,556.1</b>	<b>8,231.7</b>
<b>Accomodation and food service activities</b>	<b>33,349.0</b>	<b>13,144.0</b>	<b>20,205.0</b>	<b>445.9</b>	<b>5,200.0</b>	<b>14,559.1</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>18,696.3</b>	<b>5,406.6</b>	<b>13,289.7</b>	<b>168.0</b>	<b>4,759.7</b>	<b>8,362.0</b>

1/ Revised

Table 2.16 (cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2009 - 2011

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2011 <sup>1</sup>					
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices	Gross domestic product at basic prices	Other taxes on production	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	<b>42,245.0</b>	<b>13,280.0</b>	<b>28,965.0</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>7,095.0</b>	<b>21,827.9</b>
Monetary intermediation	24,576.0	7,446.0	17,130.0	16.0	5,028.0	12,086.0
Financial leasing and other credit granting	1,978.0	237.0	1,741.0	9.3	366.0	1,365.7
Insurance, reinsurance and pension	13,789.0	5,240.0	8,549.0	13.9	1,128.0	7,407.1
Other	1,902.0	357.0	1,545.0	2.9	573.0	969.1
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>18,483.0</b>	<b>2,876.7</b>	<b>15,606.3</b>	<b>400.0</b>	<b>680.0</b>	<b>14,526.3</b>
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	<b>19,057.4</b>	<b>6,664.1</b>	<b>12,393.3</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>5,330.0</b>	<b>7,038.8</b>
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	<b>12,229.1</b>	<b>5,388.9</b>	<b>6,840.2</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>2,690.0</b>	<b>4,133.1</b>
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>23,614.5</b>	<b>6,633.8</b>	<b>16,980.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>13,512.3</b>	<b>3,468.4</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>18,152.8</b>	<b>5,532.5</b>	<b>12,620.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>8,899.5</b>	<b>3,715.9</b>
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	<b>14,365.4</b>	<b>3,777.9</b>	<b>10,587.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>5,799.3</b>	<b>4,780.9</b>
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreational</b>	<b>9,724.9</b>	<b>1,900.2</b>	<b>7,824.7</b>	<b>110.2</b>	<b>1,399.2</b>	<b>6,315.3</b>
<b>Other services activities</b>	<b>6,469.5</b>	<b>1,448.5</b>	<b>5,021.0</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>2,800.0</b>	<b>2,140.2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>525,487.8</b>	<b>240,509.6</b>	<b>284,978.1</b>	<b>3,009.6</b>	<b>109,833.1</b>	<b>172,135.4</b>

1/ Revised

**Table 2.17 - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity for general government, 2009 - 2011**  
(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2009					
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers price	Gross domestic product at basic prices	Compensation of employees	Other Taxes on Production	Gross operating surplus
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,503.0	209.0	1,294.0	1,157.0	-	137.0
Manufacturing	92.0	31.0	61.0	61.0	-	-
Construction	453.0	45.0	408.0	408.0	-	-
Transport and storage	326.0	60.0	266.0	111.0	-	155.0
Information and communication	139.0	57.0	82.0	82.0	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	21,291.0	5,969.0	15,322.0	12,404.0	-	2,918.0
Education	9,456.0	3,996.0	5,460.0	4,830.0	-	630.0
Human health and social work activities	6,396.0	1,665.0	4,731.0	4,432.0	-	299.0
Arts, entertainment and recreational	96.0	32.0	64.0	64.0	-	-
<b>General Government</b>	<b>39,752.0</b>	<b>12,064.0</b>	<b>27,688.0</b>	<b>23,549.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,139.0</b>

**Table 2.17 (Cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity for general government, 2009 - 2011**  
(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2010					
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers price	Gross domestic product at basic prices	Compensation of employees	Other Taxes on Production	Gross operating surplus
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,493.7	210.4	1,283.3	1,143.7	-	139.6
Manufacturing	94.3	34.3	60.0	60.0	-	-
Construction	449.8	54.4	395.4	395.4	-	-
Transport and storage	340.6	75.9	264.7	107.5	-	157.2
Information and communication	143.5	59.2	84.3	84.3	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	22,475.2	6,316.1	16,159.1	13,044.2	-	3,114.9
Education	9,931.2	4,190.3	5,740.9	5,088.8	-	652.1
Human health and social work activities	6,599.6	1,641.6	4,958.0	4,623.2	-	334.8
Arts, entertainment and recreational	97.9	31.9	66.0	66.0	-	-
<b>General Government</b>	<b>41,625.8</b>	<b>12,614.1</b>	<b>29,011.7</b>	<b>24,613.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,398.6</b>

**Table 2.17 (Cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity for general government, 2009 - 2011**

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2011					
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers price	Gross domestic product at basic prices	Compensation of employees	Other Taxes on Production	Gross operating surplus
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,428.6	183.0	1,245.6	1,090.0	-	155.6
Manufacturing	104.9	40.8	64.1	64.1	-	-
Construction	410.9	36.5	374.4	374.4	-	-
Transport and storage	337.6	75.6	262.0	110.1	-	151.9
Information and communication	147.6	64.9	82.7	82.7	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	23,614.5	6,633.8	16,980.7	13,512.3	-	3,468.4
Education	10,551.2	4,468.7	6,082.5	5,419.5	-	663.0
Human health and social work activities	6,807.5	1,574.8	5,232.7	4,849.3	-	383.4
Arts, entertainment and recreational	105.9	36.7	69.2	69.2	-	-
<b>General Government</b>	<b>43,508.7</b>	<b>13,114.8</b>	<b>30,393.9</b>	<b>25,571.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,822.3</b>



**Table 2.18 - Contribution of public sector to Gross Domestic Product, 2010 - 2011**

(R million)

Industrial activity	2010					2011				
	Public sector			Private sector	Grand Total	Public sector			Private sector	Grand Total
	General Govt	Public enterprises	Total			General Govt	Public enterprises	Total		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,283	81	1,365	8,075	<b>9,440</b>	1,246	85	1,331	8,878	<b>10,209</b>
Mining and quarrying	-	-	0	1,173	<b>1,173</b>	-	-	0	1,041	<b>1,041</b>
Manufacturing	60	43	103	45,077	<b>45,180</b>	64	36	100	48,082	<b>48,182</b>
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	2,810	2,810	1,919	<b>4,729</b>	-	2,826	2,826	1,665	<b>4,491</b>
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	845	845	61	<b>906</b>	-	813	813	80	<b>893</b>
Construction	395	-	395	18,149	<b>18,544</b>	374	374	748	18,173	<b>18,921</b>
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	-	3,305	3,305	27,592	<b>30,897</b>	-	2,166	2,166	31,366	<b>33,532</b>
Transport and storage	265	7,507	7,771	8,514	<b>16,285</b>	262	7,881	8,143	9,232	<b>17,375</b>
Accommodation and food service activities	-	81	81	18,429	<b>18,510</b>	-	9	9	20,196	<b>20,205</b>
Information and communication	84	6,504	6,588	6,425	<b>13,013</b>	83	7,737	7,820	5,470	<b>13,290</b>
Financial and insurance activities	-	5,985	5,985	20,869	<b>26,854</b>	-	5,669	5,669	23,297	<b>28,965</b>
Real estate activities	-	494	494	13,705	<b>14,199</b>	-	483	483	15,123	<b>15,606</b>
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	165	165	10,676	<b>10,841</b>	-	185	185	12,208	<b>12,393</b>
Administrative and support activities	-	203	203	5,850	<b>6,053</b>	-	83	83	6,757	<b>6,840</b>
Public administration and defence: compulsory social security	16,159	-	16,159	0	<b>16,159</b>	16,981	-	16,981	0	<b>16,981</b>
Education	5,741	-	5,741	5,966	<b>11,707</b>	6,083	-	6,083	6,537	<b>12,620</b>
Human Health and social work activities	4,958	-	4,958	4,571	<b>9,529</b>	5,233	-	5,233	5,355	<b>10,588</b>
Arts, entertainment and recreation	66	561	627	6,216	<b>6,843</b>	69	533	602	7,223	<b>7,825</b>
Other service activities	-	-	0	4,355	<b>4,355</b>	-	-	0	5,021	<b>5,021</b>
Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own	-	-	0	-	<b>0</b>	-	-	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>29,011</b>	<b>28,583</b>	<b>57,595</b>	<b>207,622</b>	<b>265,217</b>	<b>30,395</b>	<b>28,880</b>	<b>59,275</b>	<b>225,703</b>	<b>284,978</b>
<b>As a % of GDP</b>			<b>22</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100</b>			<b>21</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 2.19 - General government current expenditure classified by function and type, 2009-2011**

(R million)

Function \ Type	2009								
	Final consumption expenditure						Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total current disbursements
	Compensation of employees	Goods and services	Transfer in kind	Capital consumption	Less sales of goods & services	Total			
General public service	3,847.0	3,051.5	-	2,480.1 <sup>1</sup>	913.0	8,465.6	-	291.8	8,757.4
Public order and safety (including Defence)	4,565.5	945.9	-	-	-	5,511.4	-	10.0	5,521.4
Education	5,750.6	897.9	3,247.9	629.5	112.0	10,413.9	-	687.6	11,101.4
Health	4,242.6	1,918.6	-	299.2	249.0	6,211.4	-	83.4	6,294.8
Social security and welfare	806.3	423.5	-	-	-	1,281.9	-	15,531.9	16,813.7
Housing and community amenities	1,107.3	1,039.3	-	398.4	-	2,545.1	-	84.6	2,629.7
Recreation, culture and religion	468.3	343.8	-	-	-	812.2	-	82.0	894.1
Fuel and energy	19.2	11.3	-	-	-	30.4	-	105.0	135.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,369.5	302.1	-	136.9	31.0	1,777.5	28.6	432.7	2,238.7
Construction, mining & manufacturing	393.6	289.6	-	39.8	-	723.0	-	0.3	723.3
Transport and communication	475.4	267.8	-	155.4	-	898.6	770.8	16.4	1,685.8
Other economic affairs	503.4	576.6	-	-	-	1,080.0	52.0	62.3	1,194.2
Other functions	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	8,057.9 <sup>2</sup>	8,057.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,548.7</b>	<b>10,067.8</b>	<b>3,300.0</b>	<b>4,139.4</b>	<b>1,305.0</b>	<b>39,750.9</b>	<b>851.4</b>	<b>25,445.7</b>	<b>66,048.0</b>

1 including capital consumption not classified among other functions

2 total interests paid

**Table 2.19 (Cont'd) - General government current expenditure classified by function and type, 2009-2011**

(R million)

Function \ Type	2010								
	Final consumption expenditure						Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total current disbursements
	Compensation of employees	Goods and services	Transfer in kind	Capital consumption	Less sales of goods & services	Total			
General public service	3,648.9	3,487.7	-	2,653.4 <sup>1</sup>	1,038.0	8,752.0	-	223.8	8,975.8
Public order and safety (including Defence)	4,804.2	864.3	-	-	-	5,668.4	-	11.5	5,679.9
Education	6,070.8	1,054.2	3,384.2	652.1	134.0	11,027.3	-	768.0	11,795.3
Health	4,695.0	2,122.1	-	334.8	273.0	6,878.9	-	65.4	6,944.3
Social security and welfare	877.4	416.1	-	-	-	1,380.5	-	16,568.3	17,948.8
Housing and community amenities	1,194.0	913.3	-	425.9	-	2,533.2	-	42.3	2,575.5
Recreation, culture and religion	497.8	364.3	-	-	-	862.1	-	86.0	948.1
Fuel and energy	24.8	13.1	-	-	-	37.9	-	0.0	37.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,338.4	274.6	-	139.6	35.0	1,717.6	3.2	1,145.5	2,866.3
Construction, mining & manufacturing	391.2	254.8	-	35.6	-	681.6	-	0.5	682.1
Transport and communication	533.0	291.9	-	157.2	-	982.1	793.9	13.5	1,789.5
Other economic affairs	537.5	565.6	-	-	-	1,103.1	43.0	27.2	1,173.3
Other functions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,440.5 <sup>2</sup>	7,440.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24,613.1</b>	<b>10,622.0</b>	<b>3,471.2</b>	<b>4,398.6</b>	<b>1,480.0</b>	<b>41,624.9</b>	<b>840.1</b>	<b>26,392.4</b>	<b>68,857.4</b>

1 including capital consumption not classified among other functions

2 total interests paid

**Table 2.19 (Cont'd) - General government current expenditure classified by function and type, 2009-2011**

(R million)

Function \ Type	2011								
	Final consumption expenditure						Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total current disbursements
	Compensation of employees	Goods and services	Transfer in kind	Capital consumption	Less sales of goods & services	Total			
General public service	3,940.4	3,360.3	-	3,468.4 <sup>1</sup>	1,178.3	9,590.8	-	327.8	9,918.6
Public order and safety (including Defence)	5,164.2	1,116.5	-	-	-	6,280.7	-	7.4	6,288.2
Education	6,273.7	986.4	3,637.0	663.0	152.1	11,408.0	-	403.4	11,811.4
Health	4,754.8	2,096.6	-	383.4	309.9	6,924.9	-	62.4	6,987.3
Social security and welfare	921.2	548.4	83.1	-	-	1,552.7	-	17,727.9	19,280.6
Housing and community amenities	924.8	503.0	-	-	-	1,427.8	-	35.0	1,462.7
Recreation, culture and religion	508.4	400.1	-	-	-	908.5	-	101.0	1,009.5
Fuel and energy	24.3	31.7	-	-	-	56.0	-	6.9	62.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,309.9	289.7	-	155.6	39.7	1,715.4	5.7	192.0	1,913.1
Construction, mining & manufacturing	384.2	222.7	-	-	-	606.9	-	22.9	629.9
Transport and communication	543.4	411.6	-	151.9	-	1,106.9	981.1	6.8	2,094.7
Other economic affairs	822.5	1,107.5	-	-	-	1,929.9	40.0	159.0	2,128.9
Other functions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,380.5 <sup>2</sup>	6,380.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,571.6</b>	<b>11,074.6</b>	<b>3,720.1</b>	<b>4,822.4</b>	<b>1,680.0</b>	<b>43,508.6</b>	<b>1,026.8</b>	<b>25,432.9</b>	<b>69,968.3</b>

1 including capital consumption not classified among other functions

2 total interests paid

Table 2.20 - Balance of Payments, 2009 - 2011

(R million)

	2009	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2011
<b>I. CURRENT ACCOUNT</b>	<b>-20,589</b>	<b>-30,986</b>	<b>-42,874</b>
<b>A. Goods and Services</b>	<b>-29,176</b>	<b>-36,341</b>	<b>-44,716</b>
<b>Goods</b>	<b>-49,223</b>	<b>-58,289</b>	<b>-67,585</b>
Exports	61,784	69,550	73,586
Imports	-111,007	-127,839	-141,171
General Merchandise	-52,943	-63,450	-75,420
Credit	56,265	61,990	62,358
Debit	-109,208	-125,440	-137,778
Goods procured in Ports by Carriers	3,720	5,161	7,835
Credit	5,519	7,560	11,228
Debit	-1,799	-2,399	-3,393
Non-monetary Gold	-352	-712	-458
<b>Services</b>	<b>20,047</b>	<b>21,948</b>	<b>22,869</b>
Credit	71,196	82,766	93,718
Transportation	10,750	11,524	11,822
<i>Passenger</i>	8,579	9,199	9,341
<i>Freight</i>	681	748	737
<i>Other</i>	1,490	1,577	1,744
Travel	35,693	39,457	42,717
<i>Business</i>	12,441	13,879	15,437
<i>Personal</i>	23,252	25,578	27,280
Other Services	24,753	31,785	39,179
<i>Private</i>	24,310	30,584	37,843
<i>Government</i>	443	1,201	1,336
Debit	-51,149	-60,818	-70,849
Transportation	-16,306	-16,872	-17,471
<i>Passenger</i>	-941	-776	-782
<i>Freight</i>	-7,864	-8,585	-8,785
<i>Other</i>	-7,501	-7,511	-7,904
Travel	-11,307	-12,235	-11,483
<i>Business</i>	-1,507	-1,035	-771
<i>Personal</i>	-9,800	-11,200	-10,712
Other Services	-23,536	-31,711	-41,895
<i>Private</i>	-22,844	-30,854	-40,673
<i>Government</i>	-692	-857	-1,222
<b>B. Income</b>	<b>1,678</b>	<b>-274</b>	<b>-1,953</b>
Credit	14,610	153,371	172,892
Compensation of Employees	21	25	15
Direct Investment Income	782	121,042	135,335
<i>o/w global business</i>		120,121	135,136
Portfolio Investment Income	846	10,826	13,182
<i>o/w global business</i>		10,301	11,589
Other Investment Income	12,961	21,478	24,360
<i>General Government</i>	0	0	0
<i>Monetary Authorities</i>	1,101	655	1,027
<i>Banks</i>	11,741	11,420	13,018
<i>Other Sectors</i>	119	9,403	10,315
<i>o/w global business</i>		8,865	9,973
Debit	-12,932	-153,645	-174,845
Compensation to Employees	-328	-260	-271
Direct Investment Income	-6,255	-135,172	-153,822
<i>o/w global business</i>		-132,297	-148,834
Portfolio Investment Income	-1,732	-10,147	-11,175
<i>o/w global business</i>		-7,923	-8,913
Other Investment Income	-4,617	-8,066	-9,576
<i>General Government</i>	-420	-347	-430
<i>Monetary Authorities</i>	-2	-2	-4
<i>Banks</i>	-3,916	-2,027	-2,779
<i>Other Sectors</i>	-279	-5,690	-6,363
<i>o/w global business</i>		-5,544	-6,237

Table 2.20 (cont'd) - Balance of Payments, 2009 - 2011

		(R million)		
		2009	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2011
<b>C.</b>	<b>Current Transfers</b>	<b>6,909</b>	<b>5,629</b>	3,795
	Credit	12,947	12,407	11,588
	Private	9,481	10,378	9,081
	Government	3,466	2,029	2,507
	Debit	-6,038	-6,778	-7,793
	Private	-5,621	748	-7,749
	Government	-417	1,577	-44
<b>II.</b>	<b>CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT</b>	<b>11,890</b>	<b>22,924</b>	<b>34,477</b>
<b>D.</b>	<b>Capital Account</b>	<b>-59</b>	<b>-148</b>	<b>-53</b>
	Migrants' Transfers	-59	-148	-53
<b>E.</b>	<b>Financial Account</b>	<b>11,949</b>	<b>23,072</b>	<b>34,530</b>
	<b>Direct Investment</b>	<b>7,024</b>	<b>381,882</b>	<b>384,490</b>
	Abroad	-1,197	-623,439	-699,454
	<i>o/w global business</i>		-619,477	-696,912
	In Mauritius	8,221	1,005,321	1,083,944
	<i>o/w global business</i>		992,085	1,076,096
	<b>Portfolio Investment</b>	<b>-1,837</b>	<b>-281,795</b>	<b>-308,586</b>
	<b>Assets</b>	<b>-8,129</b>	<b>-519,415</b>	<b>-576,545</b>
	Equity Securities	-8,129	-500,305	-555,046
	<i>o/w global business</i>		-496,000	-558,000
	Debt Securities	0	-19,110	-21,499
	<i>o/w global business</i>		-19,110	-21,499
	<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>6,292</b>	<b>237,620</b>	<b>267,959</b>
	Equity Securities	6,326	239,260	269,454
	<i>o/w global business</i>		240,526	270,592
	Debt Securities	-34	-1,640	-1,495
	<i>o/w global business</i>		-1,482	-1,667
	<b>Other Investment</b>	<b>18,865</b>	<b>-70,838</b>	<b>-36,127</b>
	<b>Assets</b>	<b>-8,668</b>	<b>-180,400</b>	<b>-116,937</b>
	General Government	0	0	0
	Monetary Authorities	0	0	0
	Banks	-8,843	-171,708	-107,818
	Other Sectors: Long-term	0	-8,344	-9,387
	<i>o/w global business</i>		-8,344	-9,387
	Other Sectors: Short-term	175	-348	268
	<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>27,533</b>	<b>109,562</b>	<b>80,810</b>
	General Government	5,060	5,601	5,452
	Monetary Authorities	3,999	0	0
	Banks	7,300	125,056	99,907
	Other Sectors: Long-term	1,695	-29,802	-30,569
	<i>o/w global business</i>		-30,290	-34,076
	Other Sectors: Short-term	9,479	8,707	6,020
	<b>Reserve Assets</b>	<b>-12,103</b>	<b>-6,177</b>	<b>-5,247</b>
	Monetary Gold	-2,195	0	0
	Special Drawing Rights	-4,002	248	357
	Reserve Position in the Fund	0	-410	-429
	Foreign Exchange	-5,907	-6,016	-5,175
	Other Claims	0	0	0
<b>III.</b>	<b>Net Errors and Omissions</b>	<b>8,699</b>	<b>-8,062</b>	<b>8,397</b>

**Note:** As from Quarter 3, 2005, "Other Income" includes interest income of banks.

As from Quarter 3, 2006, valuation changes are excluded from foreign assets and liabilities transactions of banks.

As from 2007, banks' foreign assets and liabilities have been derived using the Depository Corporations Survey.

<sup>1</sup> As from 2010 figures include transaction of GBC's, not comparable with previous years.

**Source:** Bank of Mauritius

# **CHAPTER 3**

## **QUARTERLY NATIONAL ACCOUNTS**

## **Section 1 – Sources and methods**

### **1. Concepts and definitions**

The quarterly estimates have been compiled according to guidelines provided in the IMF manual entitled “Quarterly National Accounts Manual – Concepts, Data sources and Compilation”, which is itself based on the System of National Accounts 1993 (SNA 93) of the United Nations and are therefore consistent with annual estimates of the National Accounts.

### **2. Sources of data**

The objective of the Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) is to provide the best indication of quarterly movements. Indicators for QNA have therefore been chosen according to their ability to capture the movements in the performance of the various sectors.

The main sources of data for compiling QNA estimates include quarterly production accounts of various organisations, quarterly surveys on income and expenditure among enterprises considered as drivers in specific sectors, quarterly quantity produced, quarterly expenditure of Government from the Accountant General Department, quarterly data from administrative sources such as building permits from local government, foreign trade data from the Customs Department, turnover data from the VAT systems, tourism receipts from Bank of Mauritius, as well as some indirect indicators such as employment.

### **3. Methods used**

When data on both output and input are available, the quarterly value added estimates are computed as the difference between the output and the intermediate consumption (inputs consumed in the process). When the quarterly output only is readily available or is compiled on the basis of quarterly data on quantity produced, the value added is computed using the production structure of the industry obtained at the latest Census of Economic Activities or from the latest annual production accounts available. When indicators on quarterly volume produced and price only are available, these are applied to the last quarterly value added figures to have the estimates for the quarter under review.

Constant price estimates take account of effects of prices and provide real growths. The constant price estimates are computed using the double deflation method for sectors where information on both inputs and outputs is available. In practice such data are difficult to obtain, hence ‘proxy indicators’ of volume changes are used if available, otherwise value series are deflated by an appropriate price index.

As recommended in the Quarterly National Accounts Manual (Concepts, Data Sources and Compilation) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Annual Overlap Technique has been used to derive constant quarterly estimates, instead of the traditional fixed-base year constant price estimates. This technique entails compiling estimates for each quarter at the weighted annual average prices of the previous year. The volume data of QNA are then chain-linked to obtain the constant price series.

### **4. Seasonal adjustment of quarterly GDP**

Statistics Mauritius has decided to increase its current outlay of statistical tables on National Accounts with the presentation of seasonally adjusted time series of quarterly national accounts estimates. However, at present only seasonally adjusted figures of value added by sector and total GDP are available. The methodology adopted in the seasonal adjustment exercise is briefly given below. Seasonally adjusted time series has historically been a common practice in analyzing business cycles. Currently this is widely use by a majority of statistical offices, central banks and policy analysts to describe and understand the most recent economic developments.



#### **4.1 Procedures for seasonal adjustment of quarterly GDP**

QNA data are subject to seasonal variations which are recurrent within a year pattern. For example, activities of “Wholesale and retail trade” are usually lowest in the first quarters, but highest in the fourth quarters in line with the high demand for consumption goods at the end of the year; activities of “Hotels and restaurants” are highest in the first and last quarters in line with high tourist arrivals during these quarters. For meaningful comparison of quarter to quarter growth, particularly for identifying turning points, the seasonal component must be removed from the data.

The procedures for carrying out the seasonal adjustment exercise are as follows:

- (i) The software, Demetra, developed by Eurostat and which includes the X-12 program has been used.
- (ii) Forward adjustment, instead of concurrent adjustment, has been used for quarterly series up to the most recently completed year, that is seasonal factors for the four quarters ahead are estimated using the X-12 procedure. When a new data point becomes available, the seasonally adjusted value of the new data point is obtained by dividing it by the appropriate forward factor if model is multiplicative or subtracting from it the appropriate forward factor if the underlying model is additive.
- (iii) The seasonal adjustment exercise has been reworked using data estimated up to 2012. In the light of the new seasonal factors, the seasonally adjusted growth rates have been revised.
- (iv) Direct adjustment of the aggregate GDP has been used to obtain seasonally adjusted GDP.
- (v) Adjustments have been made so that the sums of quarterly seasonally adjusted data are equal to the original yearly totals.

It should be noted that different seasonal adjustment methods, no matter how carefully they have been implemented, do not always yield identical results if applied to the same time series. In addition, even if the same seasonal adjustment method is applied, there may be substantial revisions, particular towards the end of the time series, when new data are included in the calculation and taking account of possible shifts in the seasonal movements. Consequently, seasonally adjusted data remain provisional for longer than unadjusted figures, which are also subject to revisions.

## 5. Data sources, methods and indicators used for the estimation of quarterly GDP

The table below gives the data sources and methods used for the estimation of quarterly GDP estimates at current and constant prices by both the production and expenditure approaches.

### Production approach

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
<b>A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>			
Sugar cane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual production and price of sugar.</li> <li>- Final annual production accounts.</li> <li>- Survey of sugar factories to have the quarterly cost structure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Final estimates: Based on the final annual production accounts. Annual gross output and intermediate consumption are allocated to quarters according to cost structure of cane growing furnished by surveyed sugar factories. The value added is thereafter derived.</li> <li>- Preliminary estimates: value added for the year based on expected production and price of sugar is quarterlised using the latest value added structure. Revision is made when survey data are available.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Double deflation using Quarterly PPI-A for output and relevant Consumer Price Index (CPI) components and other sources for inputs.</li> <li>- Preliminary quarterly changes are based on proportions of the deflated annual estimates/forecasts.</li> </ul>
Tea and tobacco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly production and prices of tea from Tea Board.</li> <li>- Quarterly production and prices of tobacco leaves from Tobacco Board.</li> <li>- Benchmark ratios from Agricultural Cost of Production Survey (ACOPS 2005)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gross output based on quarterly production and prices.</li> <li>- Value added based on annual production structure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Double deflation using Quarterly PPI-A for output and relevant CPI components and other sources for inputs.</li> </ul>
Food crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monthly quantities of food crops from Agricultural Research and Extension Unit (AREU).</li> <li>- Retail prices through the monthly consumer price surveys.</li> <li>- Benchmark ratios from Agricultural Cost of Production Survey (ACOPS 2005)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added based on quarterly quantities of food crops produced and producers' price obtained from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Double deflation using quarterly changes in the estimated producers' price index based on retail prices for output of relevant CPI components and other sources for inputs.</li> </ul>

<b>Industry group</b>	<b>Data sources</b>	<b>Methods</b>	<b>Indicator - constant price estimates</b>
Flowers and fruits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly exports of flowers from Trade Statistics supplemented by an estimate for local sales.</li> <li>- Monthly production of some fruits from AREU.</li> <li>- Quarterly production of other fruits based on the "1985 Survey of fruit trees in backyard" supplemented with data from other sources.</li> <li>- Benchmark ratios from Agricultural Cost of Production Survey (ACOPS 2005)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added based on quarterly sales/quantities produced and PPI-A component/producers' price obtained from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Double deflation using quarterly PPI-A/quarterly changes in the estimated producers' price based on retail prices for output and relevant CPI components and other sources for inputs.</li> </ul>
Livestock, poultry and related products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly production of poultry from main breeders.</li> <li>- Monthly quantity of livestock slaughtered from the Mauritius Meat Authority (MMA) adjusted for illegal slaughtering.</li> <li>- Retail prices.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added based on quarterly quantities produced and on producers' price obtained from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by quarterly changes in the estimated producers' price based on retail prices.</li> </ul>
Government services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expenditure of Central Government from the Accountant General Department.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added is estimated at cost, that is, it is equal to compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation using a weighted index made up of quarterly wage rate index based on salary compensation, construction price index, price of transport equipment and machinery component of import price index.</li> </ul>
Fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly quantities of fish caught from the Albion Fisheries Research Centre (AFRC) Retail prices.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added based on quarterly quantities of fish caught and producers' price obtained from retail prices adjusted for trade margins.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by quarterly changes in the estimated producers' price based on retail prices.</li> </ul>

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
<b>B. Mining &amp; quarrying</b>			
Mining & quarrying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly quantities of salt produced and sand extracted, and their prices through surveys of establishments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added derived using data collected from quarterly surveys</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation using CPI.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly data from the VAT systems from the Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from quarterly turnover obtained from the VAT systems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by change in appropriate producer price.</li> </ul>
<b>C. Manufacturing</b>			
Sugar milling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual production and price of sugar.</li> <li>- Final annual production accounts.</li> <li>- Survey of sugar factories to have the quarterly cost structure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Final estimates: Based on the final annual production accounts; annual gross output and intermediate consumption are allocated to quarters according to cost structure of sugar milling activities furnished by surveyed sugar factories. The value added is thereafter derived.</li> <li>- Preliminary estimates: value added for the year based on expected production and price of sugar is quarterlised using the latest value added structure. Revision is made when survey data are available.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Double deflation using Quarterly PPI-A for output and relevant CPI components and other sources for inputs.</li> <li>- Preliminary quarterly changes are based on proportions of the deflated annual estimates/forecasts.</li> </ul>
Export oriented enterprises (EOE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly exports from Trade statistics.</li> <li>- Quarterly turnover from the Value Added Tax (VAT) from the Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA) and the level of stock from quarterly stock surveys.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly value added based on quarterly gross output compiled from these sources and last annual technical ratio.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume index from Quarterly Index of Industrial Production (QIIP).</li> </ul>
Non – EOE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly exports from Trade Statistics</li> <li>- Quarterly turnover from the MRA</li> <li>- Production of excisable goods from Customs and Excise Department</li> <li>- Level of stock from quarterly stock surveys</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly value added estimates based on quarterly gross output compiled from these sources and last annual technical ratio.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume index from Quarterly Index of Industrial Production (QIIP)</li> </ul>

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
<b>D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>			
Electricity, gas and steam	- Quarterly production accounts from Central Electricity Board (CEB)	- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts.	- Volume based on quarterly quantity of electricity sold.
	- Quarterly production data of the Independent Power Producers	- Value added derived from the value of electricity purchased by CEB and quarterly technical ratio of the previous year.	
<b>E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>			
Water supply	- Quarterly production accounts from Central Water Authority (CWA)	- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts of CWA	Volume based on quarterly quantity of water sold.
Sewerage and waste management activities	- Quarterly data from the VAT systems from the Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA).	- Value added compiled from quarterly turnover obtained from the VAT systems.	- Deflation by Consumer Price Index.
<b>F. Construction</b>			
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monthly building permits from Municipalities and District Councils</li> <li>- Quarterly capital expenditure estimates of General Government from Accountant General Department</li> <li>- Maintenance expenditure by Government based on quarterly output of the Ministry of Public Infrastructure from Accountant General Department</li> <li>- Maintenance expenditure by households from latest Household Budget Survey</li> </ul>	- Quarterly output based on these sources and quarterly value added derived using the production structure obtained at the 2007 CEA.	- Deflation by quarterly Construction Price Index with base period as second quarter of 2009.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
<b>G. Wholesale &amp; retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles</b>			
Wholesale & retail Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly imports from Trade statistics</li> <li>- Local production from agriculture statistics and industrial statistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For imported goods, gross output based on trade margins computed from quarterly imports. For local production, gross output based on trends of production of food crops and production of the non-EOE sector.</li> <li>- Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the 2007 CEA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Change in volume of imports derived by deflating imports by sector by relevant Import Price Index components.</li> </ul>
Repair services		Quarterly estimates based on imports of spare parts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by Consumer Price Index.</li> </ul>
<b>H. Transport and storage</b>			
Land transport			
Bus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly production accounts of bus companies from National Transport Authority (NTA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Double deflation using bus fare for output and relevant CPI components for inputs.</li> </ul>
Taxi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly licences of taxi cars from NTA</li> <li>- Taxi fares from monthly consumer price surveys.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Output based on the quarterly number of licences delivered and taxi fare.</li> <li>- Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the 2007 CEA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Double deflation using CPI relevant components for inputs and taxi fare for output.</li> </ul>
Lorries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly licences of lorries from the National Transport Authority</li> <li>- Lorry charges based on CEA and inflation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Output based on the quarterly licences of lorries.</li> <li>- Value added derived using the structure obtained at the 2007 CEA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Double deflation using relevant CPI components for both output and inputs.</li> </ul>
Water transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly number of passengers from Mauritius Shipping Corporation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The number of passengers and fares charged as per CPI are used to estimate quarterly output.</li> <li>- Value added is derived using the production structure obtained at the 2007 CEA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume based on number of passengers.</li> </ul>
Air transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly receipts and expenditure from Air Mauritius Ltd.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Double deflation using airfare index for output and relevant CPI components for inputs.</li> </ul>

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
Services allied to transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly receipts and expenditure from Mauritius Ports Authority (MPA) and Cargo Handling Corporation (CHC).</li> <li>- Quarterly indicators such as tourist arrivals and number of mauritian travelling abroad.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts where available.</li> <li>- For other related activities, annual estimates are quarterlised using the quarterly indicators.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume based on tonnage of goods loaded and unloaded.</li> <li>- Volume based on quarterly indicators.</li> </ul>
Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly data from the VAT systems from the MRA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from the quarterly data obtained from the Vat systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume based on quarterly export of sugar</li> <li>- Deflation by Consumer Price Index</li> </ul>
<b>I. Accommodation and food service activities</b>			
Hotels & restaurants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly tourist arrivals from tourism statistics</li> <li>- Quarterly tourist earnings from Bank of Mauritius</li> <li>- Expenditure on food and accommodation by tourists from Survey of tourist expenditure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gross output based on quarterly estimates of expenditure on food and accommodation derived from quarterly tourist earnings and pattern of expenditure of tourists.</li> <li>- Value added is estimated using the production structure obtained from latest available annual production accounts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume based on number of tourist nights weighted by an average expenditure per tourist night.</li> <li>- Local component deflated by CPI component measuring price of meals in bars and restaurants.</li> </ul>
<b>J. Information and communication</b>			
Telecommunication services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly data from the VAT systems from the Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from quarterly turnover obtained from the VAT systems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by changes in the price of telephone calls.</li> </ul>
Activities related to information and communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly data from the VAT systems from the Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from quarterly turnover obtained from the VAT systems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by consumer price index.</li> </ul>
<b>K. Financial and insurance activities</b>			
Financial and insurance activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly survey among banks and insurance companies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Banks: Double deflation using changes in interest rates for output and inflation for inputs</li> <li>- Insurance sector: Volume based on changes in the number of vehicles and number of life policies.</li> </ul>

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
<b>L. Real estate activities</b>			
Ownership of dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of housing units (HU) from Housing Census</li> <li>- Expenditure by household on rent from household budget survey.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Output based on imputed rent of owner occupied dwellings estimated as the product of number of housing units and rent per housing unit.</li> <li>- Value added is derived after deducting from the output, expenses on maintenance of residential buildings updated from Household Budget Survey 2006/07.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by quarterly Consumer Price Index.</li> </ul>
Real estate activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Building permit of non residential buildings</li> </ul>	This sector includes agencies involved in the sale of property and an imputed rent of owner occupied non residential buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by Consumer Price Index.</li> </ul>
<b>M. Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>			
Professional, scientific and technical activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trends in related sectors</li> <li>Indirect indicators such as cases lodged in court, marriages.</li> </ul>	This sector covers the units which offer their services to different activities both onshore and offshore including own account professional workers such as lawyers, accountants, notaries , surveyors etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deflation by Consumer Price Index.</li> </ul>
<b>N. Administrative and support service activities</b>			
Administrative and support service activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trends in related sectors</li> <li>Indirect indicators such as tourist arrivals</li> </ul>	This sector covers units engaged in rental and leasing activities, cleaning activities, travel agencies, call centres and other business support activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deflation by Consumer Price Index.</li> </ul>
<b>O. Public administration &amp; defence; compulsory social security</b>			
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expenditure of Central Government from the Accountant General Department.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Estimates are made at cost, that is, the gross output is equal to the purchase of goods and services, compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital; value added is equal to compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation using a weighted index made up of quarterly wage rate index based on salary compensation, Construction Price Index, price of transport equipment and machinery component of Import Price Index.</li> </ul>



Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
<b>P. Education services</b>			
Education services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expenditure of Ministry of Education from the Accountant General Department.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added for education services provided by Government is estimated at cost, that is, it is equal to compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation using a weighted index made up of quarterly wage rate index based on salary compensation, Construction Price Index, price of transport equipment and machinery component of Import Price Index.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual data on enrolment from the Ministry of Education</li> <li>- Enrolment from private schools and Industrial Vocational Training Board (IVTB)</li> <li>- Percentage change in fees charged for private tuition estimated from the sub-index for "Education" obtained from the CPI Unit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Private schools and IVTB: annual output is divided by 4.</li> <li>- Private tuition fees: output based on ten months only (February to November) are quarterlised accordingly.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volume based on enrolment statistics.</li> <li>- Deflation by CPI component</li> </ul>
<b>Q. Human health and social work activities</b>			
Health and Social Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expenditure of Ministry of Health from the Accountant General Department.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value added for health services provided by Government is estimated at cost, that is, it is equal to compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation using a weighted index made up of quarterly wage rate index based on salary compensation, Construction Price Index, price of transport equipment and machinery component of Import Price Index.</li> </ul>

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual production accounts of clinics.</li> <li>- Quarterly data on admissions in clinics and hospitals from the Ministry of Health.</li> <li>- No. of private medical practitioners from the Ministry of Health.</li> <li>- Fees charged from monthly consumer price surveys.</li> </ul>	<p>Annual value added for private health services are computed using available production accounts of clinics and supplemented with indicators on private practitioners. The estimates are quarterlised using quarterly data on admissions to clinics and hospitals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by Consumer Price Index component.</li> </ul>
<b>R. Art, entertainment and recreation</b>			
Art, entertainment and recreation activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly data from the VAT Department</li> </ul>	<p>Includes gambling, sports, amusement and Recreational Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly gross output derived from the VAT returns.</li> <li>- Value added estimated using technical coefficients obtained from latest available annual final production accounts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by Consumer Price Index</li> </ul>
<b>S. Other service activities</b>			
Other service activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarterly turnover from the VAT department</li> <li>- Demographic statistics such as births, deaths and marriages, tourist arrivals</li> <li>- Tourist arrivals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Includes activities of membership organizations, units engaged in repair of computers and household goods and other personal service activities</li> <li>- Quarterly gross output derived from the VAT returns.</li> <li>- Quarterly value added estimated using technical coefficients obtained from latest available annual final production accounts.</li> <li>- For companies not registered at the VAT: annual estimates are quarterlised using indirect indicators such as quarterly number of births, deaths, marriages, and tourist arrivals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by Consumer Price Index.</li> </ul>
<b>T. Activities of households as employers, etc</b>			
Private households with employed persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of employees based on number of household with domestic employees as collected in Household Budget Survey (HBS).</li> <li>- Wage Rate from monthly consumer price surveys.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual estimate based on the number of persons employed and average wage divided by 4.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deflation by wage increase due to salary compensation of July of every year.</li> </ul>

**Data sources, methods and indicators used for the estimation of quarterly GDP**

**Expenditure approach**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Sources &amp; methodology</b>	<b>Indicator – constant price estimates</b>
Final consumption expenditure - household (HH)	Annual estimates are quarterlised using Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS) and HBS structure adjusted for conceptual difference with national accounts.	- Deflation by Consumer Price Index.
Final consumption expenditure – general government	Government consumption expenditure is equal to the output (compensation of employees, consumption of capital and value of goods and services purchased) of General Government calculated at cost less goods or services sold plus expenditure on social benefits in kind. All data are available on a quarterly basis at the Accountant General Department, except consumption of capital, which is worked out by dividing the available annual estimate by 4.	- Deflation using a weighted index made up of quarterly wage rate index based on salary compensation, Construction Price Index, price of transport equipment, machinery component of Import Price Index and Consumer Price Index.

**Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)**

**Building and construction**

Residential building	Quarterly investment in residential buildings based on quarterly data on floor area from building permits (with a lag of 1 quarter) and quarterly Construction Price Index, together with quarterly data from National Housing Development Company (NHDC) and other sources, and an estimate for projects for which no permit has been issued. The cost per unit of floor area has been revised in 2009 based on the last revision in the construction price index.	- Deflation by quarterly Construction Price Index.
Non-residential building and other construction work	Quarterly investment in non-residential buildings and other construction work based on quarterly building permits for non-residential buildings (lag by one quarter) and quarterly construction price index, work in progress of large projects and quarterly data on government capital expenditure available from the Accountant General Department.	

**Machinery and equipment**

Aircraft	Based on information provided by Air Mauritius Ltd	Exchange rate of the currency in which asset is purchased.
Marine vessel	Based on information provided by Mauritius Ports Authority (MPA)	
Transport equipment	Based on information on registered vehicles provided by National Transport Authority (NTA) classified as final consumption expenditure or investment according to purchasers. For transport equipment for which no registration is necessary, imports statistics are used.	A vehicle price index based on seven types of vehicles.

Item	Sources & methodology	Indicator – constant price estimates
Other machinery and equipment.	<p>Estimates are mostly based on quarterly Trade Statistics given that most of the machinery and equipment are imported. The imported machinery and equipment goods are brought to purchasers' prices by adding all duties and taxes, landing cost, transport cost and margins. Duties and taxes are available from Customs Department, landing cost from Mauritius Ports Authority while rates of transport and margin are based on the results of the 2007 CEA. Annual installation cost obtained through surveys is quarterlised according to the quarterly trend of concerned machinery.</p> <p>Local production of machinery is estimated from outputs of companies producing capital goods.</p>	<p>A weighted deflator based on separate deflators for “locally produced goods” and “imported goods”. For the “locally produced goods” PPI components are used whilst for “imported good” IPI for “Machinery and equipment” excluding transport equipment are used to construct the deflators.</p>
Exports and imports of goods and services	<p>Data available from the Quarterly Balance of Payments (BOP) of the Bank of Mauritius (BOM) adjusted for import and export of FISIM.</p> <p>For export of services each component is deflated with concerned output deflators while for import of services a weighted index is compiled based on exchange rate and inflation of trading countries</p>	<p>- Deflation using quarterly import and export price indices.</p> <p>-</p>
Allocation of FISIM by sector	<p>The quarterly figure of FISIM calculated from data available on deposits, loans and prevailing rates is distributed by sector following recommendation in the System of National Accounts (SNA) 93.</p>	<p>Deflated by overall FISIM deflator.</p>

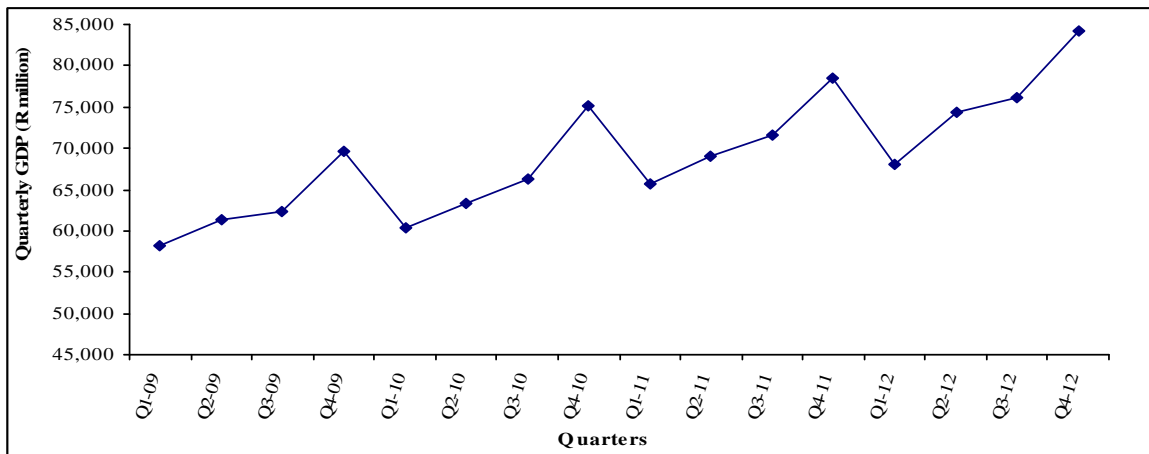
## SECTION 2 – STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

### 1. Quarterly GDP estimates at current prices

#### 1.1 Overall GDP

Figure 3.1 shows the quarterly GDP estimates at basic prices for first quarter 2009 to the fourth quarter of 2012. It is observed that throughout the period, the quarterly data follow the same pattern every year. Production is relatively low in the first quarter; it increases gradually in the two subsequent quarters to peak in the last quarter before declining in the first quarter of the following year. This pattern clearly indicates seasonality in the data. Thus, in 2011, GDP at current basic prices which stood at R 65,711 million in the first quarter, increased to R 69,129 million in the second and to R 71,559 million in the third to peak at R 78,568 million in the fourth quarter. It then declined to R 68,019 million in the first quarter of 2012.

**Fig 3.1: Quarterly GDP estimates at current basic prices, Q<sub>1</sub> 2009 – Q<sub>4</sub> 2012**



The lower GDP figures observed during the first quarters may be due to lower economic activities resulting from temporary closures of firms during the month of January because of New Year festivities. On the other hand, the higher GDP figures during the last quarters could be explained by more activities in “Hotels and restaurants” due to high tourist arrivals, and “Manufacturing” and “Wholesale and retail trade” to meet the high demand for consumption goods for end of year festivities.

Quarterly data for the years 2009 to 2012 indicate that around 23% of the annual GDP was produced in the first quarters, 24% in the second quarters, 25% in the third quarters and 28% in the fourth quarters.

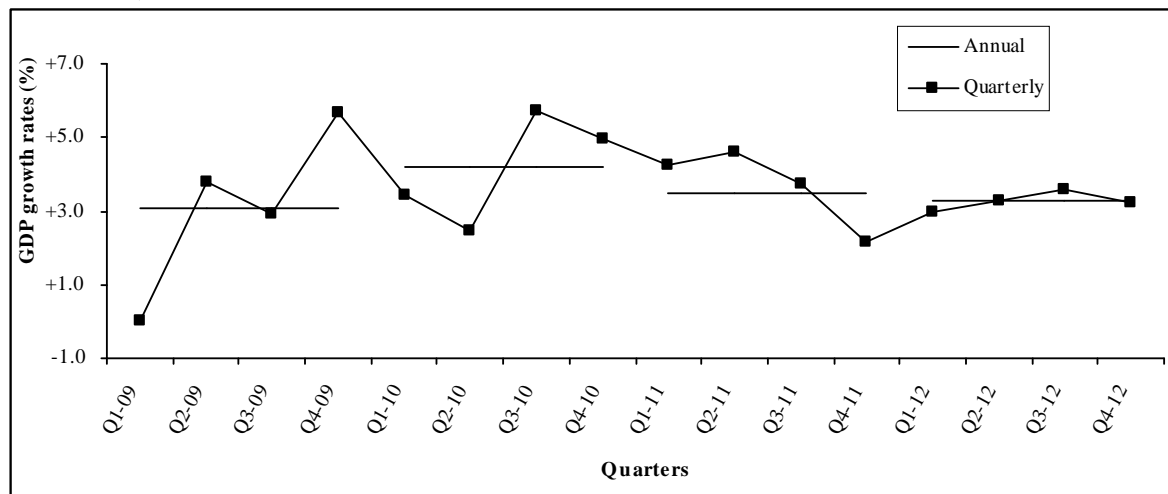
Quarterly GDP at current basic prices for the fourth quarter of 2012 is estimated at R 84,240 million compared to R 76,212 million in the previous quarter and to R 78,578 million in the corresponding quarter of 2011.

### 2. Quarterly GDP growth rates (based on data unadjusted for seasonality)

#### 2.1 Growth rates, Q<sub>1</sub>2009 – Q<sub>4</sub>2012, (year on year change)

Figure 3.2 shows the year on year quarterly GDP growth rates for first quarter 2009 to fourth quarter 2012 and the annual rates for 2009 to 2012. The economy grew steadily during the period 2009 to 2010 as indicated by the annual GDP growth rates: 3.1% in 2009, 4.2% in 2010 and 3.5% in 2011. GDP growth for 2012 is estimated at 3.3%.

**Fig. 3.2: GDP growth rates, quarterly (percentage change over corresponding period of previous year) and annual, Q<sub>1</sub> 2009 – Q<sub>4</sub> 2012**



Quarterly data indicate that, after the zero growth registered for the first quarter of 2009, GDP recovered in the following quarters to reach 5.7% in the last quarter of 2009 but slowed down again to 2.5% in the second quarter of 2010. Improvement in the economy was noted in the following quarters with growth rates oscillating between 4.6% and 5.7%. The economy slowed down as from the third quarter of 2011 to reach 2.2% in the fourth quarter. Steady growths are then registered for the first three quarters of 2012 with growth rates ranging from 3.0% to 3.6%. Available data for the fourth quarter of 2012 indicate a slow down to 3.2%.

## 2.2 Quarterly GDP growth, 2012

Growth was registered during all the four quarters of 2012. After registering growths of 3.0% and of 3.3% in the first and second quarters of 2012, real GDP grew further by 3.6% and slowed down to 3.2% in the third and fourth quarters of 2012. GDP growth in 2012 is mainly attributable to the sectors, "Manufacturing", "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods", "Information and communication", "Financial and insurance activities" and "Professional, scientific and technical activities" (Table A).

The contribution of an industry to GDP growth depends on two factors, namely, its share in the economy and the change in its real value added. From Table A, it is observed that the main contributors to the 3.0% growth in GDP during the first quarter of 2012 were "Financial and insurance activities" (0.6 percentage point), "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods" (0.4 percentage point) and "Professional, scientific and technical activities" (0.4 percentage point).

During the second quarter the main contributors were "Financial and insurance activities" (0.7 percentage point), "Information and communication" (0.5 percentage point), and "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods" and "Professional, scientific and technical activities" each contributing (0.4 percentage point).

In the third quarter of 2012, the main contributions by the following sectors were: "Manufacturing" (0.7 percentage point), "Information and communication" (0.5 percentage point), "Financial and insurance activities" (0.5 percentage point) and "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods" (0.4 percentage point).

As for the fourth quarter, the main contributors were: "Manufacturing", "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods" and "Financial and insurance activities", each contributing 0.5 percentage point and "Information and communication" contributing 0.4 percentage point.

**Table A: Contribution of industry groups to GDP growth (percentage point), Q<sub>1</sub> 2011 – Q<sub>4</sub>2012**

Industry	Contribution to GDP growth							
	Q <sub>1</sub> 2011	Q <sub>2</sub> 2011	Q <sub>3</sub> 2011	Q <sub>4</sub> 2011	Q <sub>1</sub> 2012	Q <sub>2</sub> 2012	Q <sub>3</sub> 2012	Q <sub>4</sub> 2012
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mining and quarrying	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.8	1.1	0.6	-1.4	0.0	-0.3	0.7	0.5
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	-0.2	-0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.3	-0.7
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Transportation and storage	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Information and communication	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4
Financial and insurance activities	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5
Real estate activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Public administration and defence: compulsory social security	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Education	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Human health and social work activities	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Art , entertainment and recreation	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Other service activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
<b>GDP at basic prices published</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>

Contribution of an industry to the GDP growth is calculated as the product of its share in the economy and the year on year growth rate

### 2.3 GDP growth by industry, 2012

Growth recorded by the different industry groups during the four quarters of 2012 are given in Table 3.2. The performance of the main sectors of the economy was as follows:

“*Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing*” grew by 0.2% in the first quarter of 2012 but declined by 0.3% in the second quarter. This was followed by a growth of 0.2% in the third quarter of 2012 and then declined by 0.4% in the fourth quarter.

“*Manufacturing*” registered a growth of 0.3% in the first quarter and declined by 1.5% in the second quarter of 2012. It picked up in the remaining quarters with a growth of 3.9% and 2.8 %in the third quarter and fourth quarter respectively.

“*Construction*” grew by 2.0% and 1.7% in the first two quarters of 2012. However, it declined by 4.0% and 9.4% in the third and fourth quarter of 2012 respectively.

“*Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods*” grew by 3.9% in the first quarter of 2012, by 3.7% in the second and third quarter and improved further in the fourth quarter of 2012 with growth of 4.0%.

“*Accommodation and food service activities*” declined by 0.2% in the first quarter and grew by 1.0% in the second quarter of 2012. After a decline of 0.6% in the third quarter a zero growth was noted for the fourth quarter.

“*Transportation and storage*” showed an upward trend in growth rate in 2012, after a growth of 1.2% in the first quarter.

“*Financial and insurance activities*” recorded growths of 5.9%, 6.6%, 5.0% and 5.5% in all four quarters of 2012 respectively.

“*Real estate, renting and business activities*” registered growths ranging from +2.6% to +3.3% during the four quarters of 2012.

### **3. Quarterly GDP by expenditure**

#### **3.1 Quarterly GDP by expenditure, 2012;.**

Final consumption expenditure which comprises consumption expenditure of households and general government, amounted to R 69,846 million in the first quarter of 2012, R 71,966 million in the second, R 74,722 million in the third and R 84,745 million in the fourth quarter (Table 4.3). Consumption of households represented 76.2% of the quarterly GDP in the first quarter of 2012. During the remaining quarters, this proportion varied from 71.7%, 73.5% and 75.7% in the second, third and fourth quarter respectively. General government consumption expenditure decreased from 13.9% of GDP in the first quarter to 12.7% in the fourth quarter, after initially decreasing to 13.4% in the second quarter. Hence, total final consumption expenditure which represented 90.1% of the quarterly GDP at market prices in the first quarter decreased to 88.4% in the last quarter.

Analysis of quarterly data from 2009 to 2012 shows seasonality in household consumption expenditure with highest consumption occurring during the fourth quarter. Household expenditure during the fourth quarter represented 28.4% of the yearly total compared to 23.1%, 23.7% and 24.8% in the first, second and third quarters respectively.

“Exports of goods” is observed to be highest during the fourth quarter, mainly explained by higher sugar and EOE exports. “Exports of services” which comprises mainly tourist earnings and revenue of the national airline from foreign travellers is highest during the first and fourth quarters.

Imports of goods are highest in the fourth quarters, mainly explained by high household consumption at the end of the year.

There is no distinct seasonal pattern in the data for general government consumption expenditure, Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) and imports of services.

#### **3.2 Quarterly growth rates of expenditure components, 2012**

Analysis of year on year quarterly GDP by expenditure shows that total final consumption expenditure grew by 2.7% in the first quarter and 2.5% in the second quarter of 2012, picked up by 3.3% in the fourth quarter before a growth of 2.7% in the third quarter (Table 4.4). Household consumption expenditure grew by 2.4% in the first quarter, increased to 2.8% in the second quarter and slowed down to 2.5% and picked up by 3.2% in the third and fourth quarters respectively. As for general government expenditure, growths between 1.0% and 4.3% were recorded.

After growths of 12.3% and 5.3% in the first two quarters of 2012, investment contracted by 3.4% and 14.3% in the third and fourth quarters. In the first quarter of 2012, the increase in investment is mainly attributable by a 27.6% growth in “Machinery and equipment” and by a growth of 4.8% in “Building and construction work”. In the second quarter of 2012, the growth in investment (+5.3) was explained by growths in “Building and construction work” (+4.3%) and “Machinery and equipment” (+7.4%). The decline in the third quarter was mainly due to contractions (-2.2%) in “Building and construction work” and (-6.4%) in “Machinery and equipment”. In the last quarter of 2012, the decline of 14.3% in investment was the combined effect of negative growths in “Building and construction work” (-8.3%) and “Machinery and equipment” (-27.5%).

After registering positive growths in the first two quarters of 2012 (+6.1% in the first quarter and +16.3% in the second quarter), export of goods and services declined by 2.9% and 0.5% in the last two quarters of 2012.



Imports of goods and services registered positive growths of 2.6% and 8.9% in the first and second quarter of 2012 followed by a decline of 10.2% in the third quarter then picked up by a growth of 2.4% in the last quarter.

#### 4. Seasonally adjusted quarterly GDP

Table B and figure 3.3 below show the year-on-year quarterly GDP growth rates based on unadjusted data and the quarter-to-quarter growth rates based on seasonally adjusted data for the period 2009 to the fourth quarter of 2012.

As indicated earlier, while the year-on-year growth rates can be used to analyse trends, the quarter to quarter growth rates provide a more meaningful trend analysis with the advantage of being able to detect trend changes much earlier. For example, the year-on-year growth rates show a slowdown of the economy as from the fourth quarter of 2011; however the quarter-to-quarter seasonally adjusted data show a turning point as early as the first quarter of 2011.

Seasonally adjusted growth rates by industry group is provided in Table 4.5.

##### 4.1 Seasonally adjusted quarterly GDP growth, 2012 (Quarter to quarter)

Quarter to quarter GDP growth rates based on seasonally adjusted data showed that the economy, after registering growths of 0.8% and 0.9% in the first two quarters of 2012 improved in the third quarter with a growth of 1.2% but dropped to 0.2% in the fourth quarter.

**Table B: Quarterly GDP growth rates, Q<sub>1</sub> 2009 – Q<sub>4</sub> 2012**

Quarter	GDP growth rates (%) (Over corresponding quarter of previous year)	Seasonally adjusted GDP growth rates (%) (Quarter to quarter)	Quarter	GDP growth rates (%) (Over corresponding quarter of previous year)	Seasonally adjusted GDP growth rates (%) (Quarter to quarter)
Q1_09	0.0	2.6	Q1_11	4.3	-0.3
Q2_09	3.8	1.7	Q2_11	4.6	0.6
Q3_09	2.9	-1.0	Q3_11	3.8	1.0
Q4_09	5.7	2.6	Q4_11	2.2	0.6
Q1_10	3.4	0.4	Q1_12	3.0	0.8
Q2_10	2.5	0.7	Q2_12	3.3	0.9
Q3_10	5.7	1.9	Q3_12	3.6	1.2
Q4_10	5.0	1.8	Q4_12	3.2	0.2

Fig. 3.3: GDP growth rates (over corresponding quarter of previous year and quarter to quarter), Q<sub>1</sub> 2009 – Q<sub>4</sub> 2012

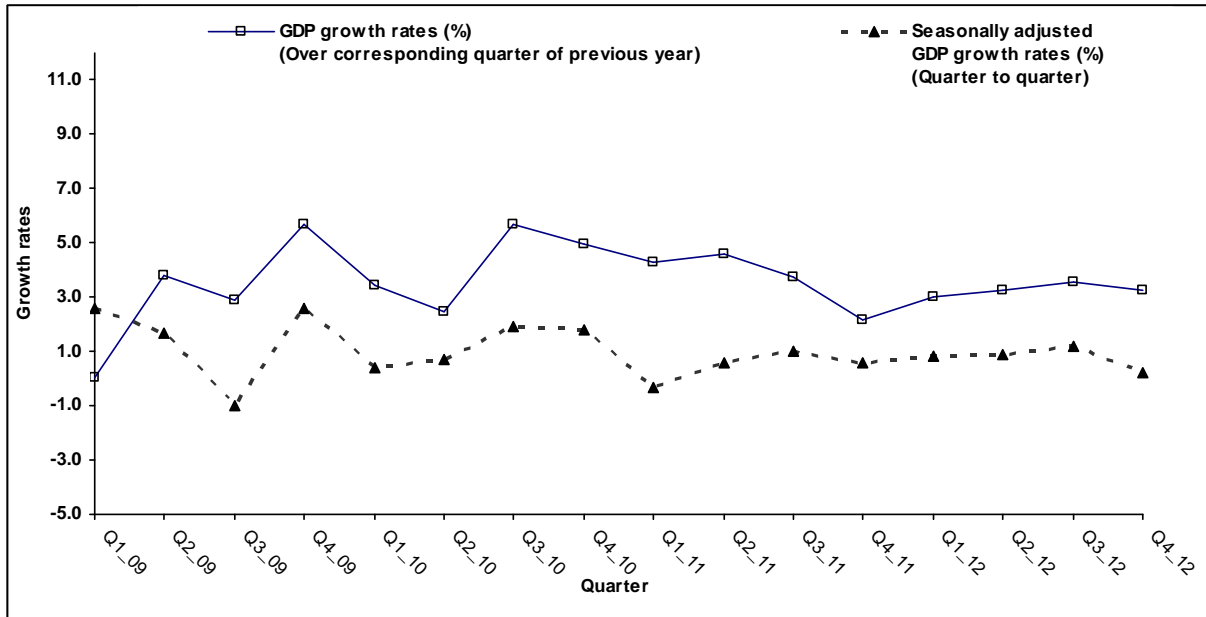


Table 3.1 - Quarterly Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, Q<sub>1</sub> 2009 - Q<sub>4</sub> 2012

	2009					2010 <sup>1</sup>					2011 <sup>1</sup>					2012				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yr	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yr	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yr	Q1 <sup>1</sup>	Q2 <sup>1</sup>	Q3 <sup>1</sup>	Q4 <sup>2</sup>	Yr
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>1,997</b>	<b>2,027</b>	<b>2,451</b>	<b>3,064</b>	<b>9,539</b>	<b>1,994</b>	<b>1,966</b>	<b>2,458</b>	<b>3,019</b>	<b>9,437</b>	<b>2,117</b>	<b>2,164</b>	<b>2,662</b>	<b>3,267</b>	<b>10,209</b>	<b>2,219</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>2,622</b>	<b>3,231</b>	<b>10,273</b>
Sugarcane	611	656	841	1,381	3,489	525	571	740	1,214	3,051	623	687	875	1,414	3,599	605	666	855	1,393	3,519
Other	1,386	1,371	1,609	1,684	6,050	1,469	1,395	1,718	1,805	6,386	1,493	1,477	1,787	1,853	6,610	1,613	1,535	1,767	1,838	6,754
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>8,574</b>	<b>11,289</b>	<b>11,427</b>	<b>13,619</b>	<b>44,909</b>	<b>8,641</b>	<b>10,949</b>	<b>11,399</b>	<b>14,193</b>	<b>45,181</b>	<b>9,651</b>	<b>12,364</b>	<b>12,505</b>	<b>13,661</b>	<b>48,181</b>	<b>7,948</b>	<b>12,786</b>	<b>14,021</b>	<b>15,777</b>	<b>50,532</b>
Sugar	174	273	272	269	988	156	245	244	242	887	183	287	286	283	1,040	180	283	282	280	1,025
Food (exc sugar)	2,894	3,753	4,000	4,798	15,444	3,037	3,827	4,102	4,949	15,917	3,427	4,281	4,302	5,221	17,230	3,276	4,887	5,466	6,356	19,984
Textile	2,921	3,939	3,662	3,941	14,463	2,617	3,410	3,741	4,198	13,966	2,792	3,940	4,100	3,722	14,554	2,013	3,846	4,436	4,425	14,720
Other	2,586	3,323	3,493	4,611	14,013	2,831	3,466	3,311	4,804	14,412	3,250	3,856	3,817	4,434	15,357	2,479	3,770	3,837	4,717	14,803
<b>Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>4,787</b>	<b>1,289</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>1,089</b>	<b>4,730</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>4,491</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>1,091</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>4,396</b>
<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>1,153</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>4,187</b>	<b>4,232</b>	<b>4,312</b>	<b>5,025</b>	<b>17,756</b>	<b>3,907</b>	<b>4,487</b>	<b>4,824</b>	<b>5,326</b>	<b>18,544</b>	<b>3,957</b>	<b>4,263</b>	<b>5,040</b>	<b>5,663</b>	<b>18,922</b>	<b>4,164</b>	<b>4,525</b>	<b>5,034</b>	<b>5,310</b>	<b>19,033</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	<b>6,274</b>	<b>7,239</b>	<b>7,064</b>	<b>8,009</b>	<b>28,586</b>	<b>6,310</b>	<b>7,160</b>	<b>7,519</b>	<b>9,906</b>	<b>30,896</b>	<b>6,988</b>	<b>7,745</b>	<b>8,363</b>	<b>10,433</b>	<b>33,530</b>	<b>7,557</b>	<b>8,817</b>	<b>9,048</b>	<b>11,386</b>	<b>36,808</b>
of which wholesale and retail trade	5,925	6,714	6,621	7,314	26,574	5,923	6,577	7,023	9,136	28,660	6,535	7,066	7,780	9,575	30,956	7,043	8,048	8,387	10,429	33,906
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>3,387</b>	<b>3,861</b>	<b>4,448</b>	<b>15,495</b>	<b>4,109</b>	<b>3,663</b>	<b>4,023</b>	<b>4,489</b>	<b>16,284</b>	<b>4,414</b>	<b>3,996</b>	<b>4,305</b>	<b>4,659</b>	<b>17,374</b>	<b>4,490</b>	<b>4,243</b>	<b>4,491</b>	<b>4,747</b>	<b>17,971</b>
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>4,913</b>	<b>3,675</b>	<b>3,373</b>	<b>4,784</b>	<b>16,746</b>	<b>5,287</b>	<b>4,056</b>	<b>3,791</b>	<b>5,377</b>	<b>18,511</b>	<b>5,782</b>	<b>4,366</b>	<b>4,078</b>	<b>5,981</b>	<b>20,207</b>	<b>6,689</b>	<b>4,613</b>	<b>3,910</b>	<b>6,037</b>	<b>21,249</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>2,867</b>	<b>2,818</b>	<b>3,005</b>	<b>3,329</b>	<b>12,019</b>	<b>3,080</b>	<b>3,055</b>	<b>3,249</b>	<b>3,630</b>	<b>13,013</b>	<b>3,162</b>	<b>3,166</b>	<b>3,377</b>	<b>3,585</b>	<b>13,290</b>	<b>3,254</b>	<b>3,257</b>	<b>3,477</b>	<b>3,687</b>	<b>13,674</b>
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	<b>6,292</b>	<b>6,132</b>	<b>6,781</b>	<b>6,630</b>	<b>25,834</b>	<b>6,346</b>	<b>6,328</b>	<b>7,165</b>	<b>7,015</b>	<b>26,854</b>	<b>6,896</b>	<b>7,050</b>	<b>7,483</b>	<b>7,534</b>	<b>28,964</b>	<b>7,337</b>	<b>8,022</b>	<b>7,711</b>	<b>8,193</b>	<b>31,263</b>
Monetary Intermediation	4,076	3,833	4,181	3,768	15,858	4,078	3,860	4,230	3,831	15,999	4,354	4,394	4,215	4,167	17,130	4,626	5,150	4,324	4,515	18,615
Financial leasing and other credit	338	350	400	453	1,540	352	352	440	482	1,626	396	385	460	500	1,741	430	418	500	543	1,892
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	1,576	1,637	1,842	2,005	7,060	1,600	1,800	2,100	2,269	7,769	1,795	1,930	2,400	2,424	8,549	1,903	2,086	2,448	2,657	9,094
Other	302	312	358	404	1,376	316	316	395	433	1,460	351	341	408	443	1,544	378	367	439	477	1,662
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>3,272</b>	<b>3,313</b>	<b>3,363</b>	<b>3,410</b>	<b>13,358</b>	<b>3,464</b>	<b>3,506</b>	<b>3,558</b>	<b>3,671</b>	<b>14,199</b>	<b>3,821</b>	<b>3,892</b>	<b>3,916</b>	<b>3,976</b>	<b>15,606</b>	<b>4,093</b>	<b>4,152</b>	<b>4,177</b>	<b>4,246</b>	<b>16,669</b>
of which OOD	2,744	2,773	2,824	2,828	11,168	2,875	2,897	2,948	3,004	11,725	3,129	3,171	3,195	3,225	12,719	3,301	3,327	3,353	3,394	13,376
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	<b>2,383</b>	<b>2,439</b>	<b>2,434</b>	<b>2,619</b>	<b>9,876</b>	<b>2,581</b>	<b>2,667</b>	<b>2,677</b>	<b>2,916</b>	<b>10,841</b>	<b>2,975</b>	<b>3,098</b>	<b>3,098</b>	<b>3,222</b>	<b>12,393</b>	<b>3,325</b>	<b>3,464</b>	<b>3,469</b>	<b>3,625</b>	<b>13,882</b>
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	<b>1,322</b>	<b>1,354</b>	<b>1,349</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>5,479</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>1,491</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>6,054</b>	<b>1,648</b>	<b>1,713</b>	<b>1,707</b>	<b>1,772</b>	<b>6,840</b>	<b>1,838</b>	<b>1,915</b>	<b>1,910</b>	<b>1,978</b>	<b>7,640</b>
<b>Public administration and defence: compulsory social security</b>	<b>3,686</b>	<b>4,082</b>	<b>3,666</b>	<b>3,889</b>	<b>15,322</b>	<b>3,834</b>	<b>4,061</b>	<b>4,165</b>	<b>4,099</b>	<b>16,159</b>	<b>4,037</b>	<b>4,350</b>	<b>4,236</b>	<b>4,358</b>	<b>16,981</b>	<b>4,181</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,492</b>	<b>4,590</b>	<b>17,763</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>2,639</b>	<b>2,815</b>	<b>2,815</b>	<b>2,828</b>	<b>11,097</b>	<b>2,842</b>	<b>2,962</b>	<b>2,996</b>	<b>2,909</b>	<b>11,709</b>	<b>3,047</b>	<b>3,274</b>	<b>3,217</b>	<b>3,082</b>	<b>12,621</b>	<b>3,218</b>	<b>3,466</b>	<b>3,449</b>	<b>3,251</b>	<b>13,384</b>
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	<b>2,087</b>	<b>2,275</b>	<b>2,179</b>	<b>2,270</b>	<b>8,810</b>	<b>2,293</b>	<b>2,374</b>	<b>2,410</b>	<b>2,451</b>	<b>9,528</b>	<b>2,539</b>	<b>2,716</b>	<b>2,674</b>	<b>2,660</b>	<b>10,589</b>	<b>2,805</b>	<b>2,998</b>	<b>3,018</b>	<b>2,858</b>	<b>11,679</b>
<b>Art , entertainment and recreation</b>	<b>1,449</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>1,599</b>	<b>6,262</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>1,749</b>	<b>1,757</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>6,844</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>2,032</b>	<b>2,036</b>	<b>1,959</b>	<b>7,826</b>	<b>2,037</b>	<b>2,294</b>	<b>2,297</b>	<b>2,215</b>	<b>8,842</b>
<b>Other service activities</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>3,869</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>1,119</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>4,355</b>	<b>1,156</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>1,255</b>	<b>5,022</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>1,425</b>	<b>1,425</b>	<b>1,456</b>	<b>5,567</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>58,269</b>	<b>61,265</b>	<b>62,363</b>	<b>69,716</b>	<b>251,614</b>	<b>60,396</b>	<b>63,340</b>	<b>66,287</b>	<b>75,191</b>	<b>265,214</b>	<b>65,711</b>	<b>69,129</b>	<b>71,559</b>	<b>78,578</b>	<b>284,977</b>	<b>68,019</b>	<b>74,306</b>	<b>76,212</b>	<b>84,240</b>	<b>302,777</b>
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	<b>7,281</b>	<b>7,372</b>	<b>7,451</b>	<b>8,636</b>	<b>30,739</b>	<b>8,156</b>	<b>8,320</b>	<b>7,991</b>	<b>9,490</b>	<b>33,957</b>	<b>9,139</b>	<b>9,380</b>	<b>8,827</b>	<b>10,385</b>	<b>37,731</b>	<b>9,541</b>	<b>10,225</b>	<b>9,954</b>	<b>11,619</b>	<b>41,339</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>65,550</b>	<b>68,637</b>	<b>69,814</b>	<b>78,352</b>	<b>282,353</b>	<b>68,552</b>	<b>71,660</b>	<b>74,278</b>	<b>84,681</b>	<b>299,171</b>	<b>74,850</b>	<b>78,509</b>	<b>80,387</b>	<b>88,962</b>	<b>322,708</b>	<b>77,560</b>	<b>84,531</b>	<b>86,166</b>	<b>95,859</b>	<b>344,116</b>
<b>Export Oriented Enterprises</b>	<b>3,245</b>	<b>4,764</b>	<b>4,446</b>	<b>4,720</b>	<b>17,176</b>	<b>3,203</b>	<b>4,373</b>	<b>4,603</b>	<b>4,976</b>	<b>17,154</b>	<b>3,527</b>	<b>4,818</b>	<b>4,932</b>	<b>4,476</b>	<b>17,753</b>	<b>3,733</b>	<b>4,737</b>	<b>5,281</b>	<b>5,061</b>	<b>18,812</b>

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

Table 3.2 - Gross Domestic Product-sectoral growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q<sub>1</sub> 2009- Q<sub>4</sub> 2012

	2009					2010 <sup>1</sup>					2011 <sup>1</sup>					2012				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yr	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yr	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yr	Q1 <sup>1</sup>	Q2 <sup>1</sup>	Q3 <sup>1</sup>	Q4 <sup>2</sup>	Yr
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	+9.3	+12.0	+8.2	+7.9	+9.1	-7.0	-5.5	+5.1	+1.5	-0.8	-2.3	+7.3	+3.2	+5.1	+3.6	+0.2	-0.3	+0.2	-0.4	-0.1
Sugarcane	+12.2	+12.1	+11.5	+13.4	+12.5	-9.4	-9.6	-6.3	-3.5	-6.4	+3.7	+5.9	+4.4	+1.8	+3.5	-7.7	-7.9	-7.3	-6.8	-7.3
Other	+7.6	+12.1	+5.8	+1.6	+6.4	-7.1	-4.1	+12.6	+5.6	+2.4	-6.5	+8.3	+2.3	+9.0	+3.7	+4.2	+3.2	+3.5	+4.2	+3.8
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	-12.0	-1.3	-3.7	-6.1	-5.4	+5.0	-2.6	+10.1	+6.2	+4.4	+17.2	-21.6	-29.6	-33.2	-18.9	-34.2	-13.2	+6.4	+16.6	-8.3
<b>Manufacturing</b>	-1.4	+0.6	+0.9	+8.1	+2.4	+5.3	-1.6	+0.9	+3.5	+1.9	+5.3	+6.0	+2.9	-7.2	+0.7	+0.3	-1.5	+3.9	+2.8	+1.5
Sugar	+15.0	+15.0	+15.0	+15.0	+15.0	-4.0	-4.0	-4.0	-4.0	-4.0	+3.8	+3.8	+3.8	+3.8	+3.8	-6.3	-6.3	-6.3	-6.3	-6.3
Food (exc sugar)	-2.1	+12.8	-1.0	+5.9	+4.2	+11.6	+4.2	+3.9	+0.5	+4.1	+2.6	+1.0	-6.3	-1.7	-1.4	+8.7	+2.2	+12.5	+4.7	+6.6
Textile	+2.7	-5.8	-0.8	+4.8	+0.0	-5.7	-12.4	+7.0	+8.8	-0.0	+5.6	+14.9	+8.2	-11.5	+3.0	-2.6	-8.1	-1.4	+7.4	-0.9
Other	-5.5	-4.6	+2.1	+10.9	+1.8	+11.6	+3.4	-7.5	+3.4	+2.0	+7.5	+4.0	+8.6	-10.4	+0.6	-5.5	+0.8	+0.8	-2.5	-1.4
<b>Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	-1.4	+2.4	-0.5	-0.4	+0.0	+3.1	+2.8	+5.6	+7.2	+4.6	+5.1	+5.4	+7.0	+0.7	+4.4	+3.3	+1.8	+4.3	+8.7	+4.5
<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	-3.9	-0.2	+4.0	-0.6	-0.2	+0.6	-2.5	-0.1	+0.8	-0.3	+4.7	+5.8	-1.9	+1.5	+2.5	-1.8	+2.6	+2.3	+3.3	+1.6
<b>Construction</b>	-1.4	-3.8	+7.0	+23.4	+5.9	-5.3	+5.7	+11.1	+5.2	+4.3	-2.7	-9.1	+0.7	+2.2	-2.0	+2.0	+1.7	-4.0	-9.4	-3.0
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor</b>	-1.2	+8.7	-3.5	-0.9	+0.6	+4.3	+2.3	+4.8	+4.6	+4.0	+3.4	+4.5	+2.9	+3.8	+3.7	+3.9	+3.7	+3.7	+4.0	+3.9
of which wholesale and retail trade	-1.4	+8.8	-4.2	-1.9	+0.0	+3.9	+1.8	+4.5	+4.6	+3.7	+3.1	+4.3	+2.5	+3.4	+3.3	+3.6	+3.3	+3.4	+3.6	+3.5
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	-3.0	+2.4	+1.2	+9.9	+2.6	+0.2	+3.8	+4.4	+5.2	+3.4	+1.3	+1.6	+2.0	+4.8	+2.5	+1.2	+3.6	+1.5	+2.6	+2.2
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	-15.8	+3.4	+4.2	-8.7	-6.0	+7.3	+3.8	+5.0	+7.3	+6.0	+2.2	+2.3	+5.4	+4.0	+3.5	-0.2	+1.0	-0.6	+0.0	+0.0
<b>Information and communication</b>	+10.0	+11.3	+11.8	+12.9	+11.6	+11.1	+10.3	+12.3	+9.9	+10.9	+12.7	+12.5	+6.7	+5.3	+9.1	+6.9	+9.3	+10.1	+9.7	+9.0
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	+5.6	+3.0	+0.7	+8.5	+4.6	+0.2	+4.0	+6.0	+6.6	+4.5	+6.5	+6.4	+4.4	+5.6	+5.6	+5.9	+6.6	+5.0	+5.5	+5.7
Monetary Intermediation	+5.2	+1.3	-2.2	+11.5	+4.3	-1.4	+4.6	+6.4	+6.9	+4.4	+7.5	+7.0	+4.5	+6.4	+6.3	+6.4	+7.7	+5.2	+5.9	+6.3
Financial leasing and other credit	+8.3	+8.2	+6.4	+5.2	+7.0	+2.9	+3.1	+8.2	+7.7	+5.6	+6.4	+8.6	+5.0	+4.3	+6.0	+6.2	+6.1	+5.9	+5.8	+6.0
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	+5.1	+4.2	+4.0	+3.1	+4.0	+3.4	+3.6	+4.8	+5.7	+4.5	+5.0	+4.5	+4.4	+4.3	+4.5	+4.7	+4.7	+4.6	+4.6	+4.6
Other	+8.9	+8.7	+6.9	+5.6	+7.5	+1.3	+1.6	+6.6	+6.1	+4.0	+4.2	+6.3	+2.8	+2.0	+3.7	+5.2	+5.2	+4.8	+4.8	+5.0
<b>Real estate activities</b>	+1.5	+2.4	+1.8	+1.8	+1.9	+2.5	+1.8	+2.7	+3.9	+2.7	+2.9	+3.6	+3.3	+2.0	+2.9	+2.7	+2.6	+2.7	+3.3	+2.8
of which OOD	+0.4	+1.3	+0.2	+0.3	+0.6	+1.1	+0.2	+1.3	+2.9	+1.4	+1.5	+2.4	+1.9	+0.4	+1.5	+1.1	+0.9	+1.0	+1.7	+1.2
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	+7.2	+7.3	+7.5	+7.5	+7.4	+6.9	+7.4	+5.7	+6.0	+6.5	+6.0	+6.8	+8.5	+7.7	+7.3	+7.7	+7.9	+7.6	+7.9	+7.8
<b>Administrative and support service</b>	+1.7	+2.3	+3.1	+2.8	+2.5	+8.2	+6.8	+8.7	+6.8	+7.6	+9.0	+8.9	+9.3	+9.4	+9.2	+7.5	+7.5	+7.5	+7.5	+7.5
<b>Public administration and defence:</b>	+1.6	+1.5	-0.0	+0.8	+1.0	+1.7	-2.6	+11.3	+3.4	+3.3	+3.9	+4.9	+2.1	+4.5	+3.8	+1.3	+2.1	+2.1	+3.5	+2.4
<b>Education</b>	+2.4	+2.6	+2.3	+2.7	+2.5	+6.5	+3.8	+5.1	+0.1	+3.9	+2.9	+4.6	+3.1	+3.8	+3.6	+2.2	+3.1	+2.9	+2.6	+2.8
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	+5.5	+5.4	+8.5	+6.5	+6.4	+6.8	+2.1	+8.8	+6.4	+5.9	+6.3	+8.1	+5.1	+5.3	+6.1	+7.2	+7.8	+8.2	+5.7	+7.3
<b>Art , entertainment and recreation</b>	+10.6	+12.7	+13.5	+14.0	+12.8	+5.8	+5.9	+6.8	+5.1	+5.8	+7.3	+6.9	+6.9	+6.5	+6.9	+8.0	+8.1	+8.8	+10.0	+8.8
<b>Other service activities</b>	+1.6	+3.0	+4.1	+4.5	+3.3	+8.9	+9.6	+9.8	+8.2	+9.1	+8.0	+7.9	+7.8	+7.8	+7.8	+4.9	+5.2	+6.7	+9.7	+6.7
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	+0.0	+3.8	+2.9	+5.7	+3.1	+3.4	+2.5	+5.7	+5.0	+4.2	+4.3	+4.6	+3.8	+2.2	+3.5	+3.0	+3.3	+3.6	+3.2	+3.3
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	+0.8	-3.9	+8.2	+5.7	+2.6	+1.3	+4.4	+1.6	+6.0	+3.4	+6.9	+6.9	+6.2	+2.5	+5.6	+2.5	+1.0	+3.3	+2.2	+2.3
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	+0.1	+2.9	+3.5	+5.7	+3.0	+3.2	+2.7	+5.2	+5.1	+4.1	+4.6	+4.9	+4.0	+2.2	+3.8	+2.9	+3.0	+3.6	+3.1	+3.2
<b>Export Oriented Enterprises</b>	-8.3	-4.0	-0.9	+9.9	-0.4	+5.1	-2.3	+10.5	+11.9	+6.4	+14.3	+12.8	+10.1	-7.9	+6.1	+3.8	-2.7	+2.0	+3.8	+1.5

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

Table 3.3 - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, Q<sub>1</sub> 2009- Q<sub>4</sub> 2012

(Rs million)

	2009					2010 <sup>1</sup>					2011 <sup>1</sup>					2012				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yr	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yr	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yr	Q1 <sup>1</sup>	Q2 <sup>1</sup>	Q3 <sup>1</sup>	Q4 <sup>2</sup>	Yr
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>57,582</b>	<b>60,230</b>	<b>61,800</b>	<b>69,018</b>	<b>248,630</b>	<b>60,529</b>	<b>62,693</b>	<b>65,703</b>	<b>73,004</b>	<b>261,930</b>	<b>64,764</b>	<b>67,207</b>	<b>70,630</b>	<b>78,011</b>	<b>280,613</b>	<b>69,846</b>	<b>71,966</b>	<b>74,722</b>	<b>84,745</b>	<b>301,279</b>
Households	48,253	49,655	52,461	58,511	208,879	50,926	52,354	55,302	61,723	220,305	54,548	56,208	59,766	66,644	237,166	59,075	60,631	63,307	72,584	255,597
General Government	9,329	10,576	9,339	10,507	39,751	9,603	10,339	10,401	11,282	41,625	10,216	10,999	10,865	11,367	43,447	10,771	11,335	11,415	12,161	45,682
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>	<b>16,333</b>	<b>17,867</b>	<b>17,071</b>	<b>23,159</b>	<b>74,430</b>	<b>15,888</b>	<b>19,281</b>	<b>19,296</b>	<b>19,932</b>	<b>74,397</b>	<b>16,536</b>	<b>17,442</b>	<b>20,088</b>	<b>23,500</b>	<b>77,565</b>	<b>19,160</b>	<b>19,117</b>	<b>20,134</b>	<b>20,773</b>	<b>79,185</b>
<b>A. Building &amp; Construction work</b>	<b>11,504</b>	<b>11,559</b>	<b>11,782</b>	<b>13,964</b>	<b>48,809</b>	<b>10,888</b>	<b>12,716</b>	<b>14,050</b>	<b>14,513</b>	<b>52,167</b>	<b>11,101</b>	<b>11,912</b>	<b>14,101</b>	<b>16,052</b>	<b>53,165</b>	<b>11,970</b>	<b>12,934</b>	<b>14,307</b>	<b>15,194</b>	<b>54,406</b>
Residential building	3,826	3,566	4,458	4,681	16,531	4,483	4,192	4,894	5,200	18,769	5,223	4,628	5,694	6,753	22,298	4,474	5,088	5,854	6,627	22,043
Non residential building	5,540	5,055	5,324	6,097	22,016	4,462	5,292	5,800	5,977	21,531	3,341	4,225	5,070	5,063	17,699	4,376	4,494	4,891	5,077	18,837
Other construction work	2,138	2,938	2,000	3,186	10,262	1,943	3,232	3,356	3,336	11,867	2,537	3,059	3,337	4,236	13,169	3,120	3,353	3,562	3,490	13,525
<b>B. Machinery &amp; equipment</b>	<b>4,829</b>	<b>6,308</b>	<b>5,289</b>	<b>9,195</b>	<b>25,621</b>	<b>4,999</b>	<b>6,565</b>	<b>5,247</b>	<b>5,419</b>	<b>22,230</b>	<b>5,435</b>	<b>5,530</b>	<b>5,987</b>	<b>7,448</b>	<b>24,400</b>	<b>7,190</b>	<b>6,183</b>	<b>5,827</b>	<b>5,579</b>	<b>24,779</b>
Passenger car	659	666	806	733	2,864	790	842	863	964	3,459	781	891	854	1,020	3,546	875	976	1,003	1,099	3,953
Other transport equipment	512	621	518	3,977	5,628	485	550	668	693	2,396	602	562	750	764	2,678	888	700	709	679	2,976
Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	512	621	518	577	2,228	485	550	668	693	2,396	602	562	750	764	2,678	888	700	709	679	2,976
Other machinery and equipment	3,658	5,021	3,965	4,485	17,129	3,724	5,173	3,716	3,762	16,375	4,052	4,077	4,383	5,664	18,176	5,427	4,507	4,115	3,801	17,850
<b>Increase in inventories</b>	<b>-5,364</b>	<b>-2,180</b>	<b>-3,214</b>	<b>-3,537</b>	<b>-14,294</b>	<b>-2,367</b>	<b>-1,106</b>	<b>-331</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>-3,413</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>4,294</b>	<b>1,861</b>	<b>-351</b>	<b>6,295</b>	<b>-4,710</b>	<b>3,265</b>	<b>3,176</b>	<b>2,767</b>	<b>4,499</b>
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>33,449</b>	<b>32,150</b>	<b>34,489</b>	<b>38,155</b>	<b>138,243</b>	<b>36,979</b>	<b>37,275</b>	<b>37,104</b>	<b>45,678</b>	<b>157,036</b>	<b>42,968</b>	<b>39,493</b>	<b>43,516</b>	<b>46,586</b>	<b>172,563</b>	<b>47,703</b>	<b>48,280</b>	<b>42,780</b>	<b>49,627</b>	<b>188,390</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	14,314	14,699	16,130	16,538	61,681	14,552	17,249	17,437	20,312	69,550	16,986	17,709	19,268	19,623	73,586	18,402	20,434	19,751	21,772	80,359
Services	19,135	17,451	18,359	21,617	76,562	22,427	20,026	19,667	25,366	87,486	25,982	21,784	24,248	26,963	98,977	29,301	27,846	23,029	27,855	108,031
<b>Less Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>36,451</b>	<b>39,430</b>	<b>40,332</b>	<b>48,442</b>	<b>164,655</b>	<b>42,477</b>	<b>46,484</b>	<b>47,495</b>	<b>54,323</b>	<b>190,779</b>	<b>49,909</b>	<b>49,927</b>	<b>55,708</b>	<b>58,784</b>	<b>214,328</b>	<b>54,440</b>	<b>58,098</b>	<b>54,647</b>	<b>62,053</b>	<b>229,237</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	23,692	26,498	27,220	33,744	111,154	27,242	31,863	31,508	37,226	127,839	32,939	33,110	34,956	40,166	141,171	35,596	38,529	36,908	42,424	153,457
Services	12,759	12,932	13,112	14,698	53,501	15,235	14,621	15,987	17,097	62,940	16,970	16,817	20,752	18,618	73,157	18,844	19,569	17,739	19,629	75,780
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>65,550</b>	<b>68,637</b>	<b>69,814</b>	<b>78,352</b>	<b>282,353</b>	<b>68,552</b>	<b>71,660</b>	<b>74,278</b>	<b>84,681</b>	<b>299,170</b>	<b>74,850</b>	<b>78,509</b>	<b>80,387</b>	<b>88,962</b>	<b>322,708</b>	<b>77,560</b>	<b>84,531</b>	<b>86,166</b>	<b>95,859</b>	<b>344,116</b>

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

Table 3.4 - Expenditure on GDP - Growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q<sub>1</sub> 2009- Q<sub>4</sub> 2012

	2009					2010					2011 <sup>1</sup>					2012				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yr	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yr	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yr	Q1 <sup>1</sup>	Q2 <sup>1</sup>	Q3 <sup>1</sup>	Q4 <sup>2</sup>	Yr
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>+2.4</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+4.7</b>	<b>+2.4</b>	<b>+2.4</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>+3.8</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>+2.3</b>	<b>+2.4</b>	<b>+2.1</b>	<b>+2.5</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>+2.5</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+2.9</b>
Households	-0.6	+1.6	+4.1	+3.5	+2.1	+2.4	+2.1	+2.8	+3.2	+2.6	+3.0	+1.9	+2.5	+2.6	+2.5	+2.4	+2.8	+2.5	+3.2	+2.7
General Government	-1.0	+6.1	+3.2	+12.0	+5.1	+2.1	-3.0	+10.1	+4.9	+3.4	+4.4	+4.2	+2.2	-1.0	+2.3	+4.3	+1.0	+3.4	+3.9	+3.1
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>	<b>+1.7</b>	<b>+1.4</b>	<b>+1.6</b>	<b>+30.1</b>	<b>+8.9</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>+7.6</b>	<b>+10.5</b>	<b>-15.2</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	<b>-12.3</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	<b>+15.0</b>	<b>+1.4</b>	<b>+12.3</b>	<b>+5.3</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>-14.3</b>	<b>-1.3</b>
<b>A. Building &amp; Construction work</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>+9.1</b>	<b>+26.8</b>	<b>+7.7</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>+10.4</b>	<b>+18.7</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-10.4</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>+6.6</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>+4.8</b>	<b>+4.3</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-8.3</b>	<b>-1.1</b>
Residential building	+1.9	-11.7	+19.9	+23.8	+8.1	+19.4	+17.9	+9.3	+9.7	+13.7	+12.0	+5.5	+12.0	+25.2	+14.1	-16.7	+5.7	-0.9	-4.9	-4.5
Non residential building	-2.2	-7.7	-5.8	+13.3	-0.8	-17.9	+5.0	+8.4	-3.2	-2.1	-28.0	-23.7	-15.8	-18.3	-21.0	+27.2	+2.2	-7.1	-2.9	+2.9
Other construction work	+1.8	+19.5	+39.4	+72.0	+30.8	-7.3	+10.4	+67.1	+3.5	+15.8	+25.5	-9.5	-4.2	+22.4	+6.6	+19.4	+5.3	+2.8	-20.2	-0.8
<b>B. Machinery &amp; equipment</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+11.7</b>	<b>-11.6</b>	<b>+36.6</b>	<b>+11.4</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>+2.5</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>-43.2</b>	<b>-15.3</b>	<b>+8.7</b>	<b>-16.1</b>	<b>+15.0</b>	<b>+38.1</b>	<b>+9.6</b>	<b>+27.6</b>	<b>+7.4</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>-27.5</b>	<b>-1.8</b>
Passenger car	-39.6	-30.8	-18.3	-14.9	-25.8	+26.8	+23.2	+3.6	+27.0	+19.3	-1.7	+5.6	-1.6	+5.5	+2.3	+7.4	+4.9	+12.8	+3.1	+6.8
Other transport equipment	-26.2	-27.1	-62.2	+600.5	+70.3	+5.8	-9.6	+29.6	-83.5	-58.8	+24.9	+3.2	+8.1	+8.8	+10.7	+41.0	+19.0	-9.7	-15.1	+6.4
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</i>	-21.3	-23.3	-12.0	-0.1	-14.9	-2.2	-15.1	+20.7	+13.9	+4.1	+24.9	+3.2	+8.1	+8.8	+10.7	+41.0	+19.0	-9.7	-15.1	+6.4
Other machinery and equipment	+25.2	+28.1	+6.3	-12.6	+9.2	+2.9	+3.4	-11.9	-21.7	-6.7	+8.7	-21.4	+20.2	+53.4	+11.0	+29.0	+6.4	-9.6	-35.4	-4.7
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>-9.3</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>+2.2</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>+13.3</b>	<b>+19.0</b>	<b>+10.3</b>	<b>+14.8</b>	<b>+14.3</b>	<b>+12.6</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>+8.4</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+16.3</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>+4.6</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	+0.2	-10.6	-11.8	-12.7	-9.3	+5.7	+23.2	+14.4	+22.2	+16.6	+15.0	+1.1	+2.5	-6.9	+2.0	+3.7	+9.4	+1.3	-0.4	+3.4
Services	-6.6	-8.1	+3.9	+18.0	+1.7	+19.2	+15.4	+6.7	+9.2	+12.4	+10.9	+5.7	+14.1	+1.6	+7.8	+7.9	+22.5	-6.4	-0.7	+5.4
<b>Less Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>-20.8</b>	<b>-14.5</b>	<b>-8.4</b>	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>-10.7</b>	<b>+12.1</b>	<b>+10.0</b>	<b>+12.3</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>+9.5</b>	<b>+10.6</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+10.4</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>+6.2</b>	<b>+2.6</b>	<b>+8.9</b>	<b>-10.2</b>	<b>+2.4</b>	<b>+0.7</b>
Goods (f.o.b)	-23.0	-11.7	-7.8	+7.0	-8.9	+11.3	+10.6	+8.0	+0.6	+7.1	+12.0	-0.5	+4.5	+1.3	+4.1	+2.8	+10.6	-1.9	-1.0	+2.5
Services	-16.0	-20.3	-9.6	-11.2	-14.4	+13.5	+8.5	+22.1	+14.2	+14.6	+7.9	+12.3	+22.4	+0.5	+10.6	+2.1	+5.5	-24.6	+9.9	-2.8

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

Table 3.5 - Seasonally Adjusted Gross Domestic Product-sectoral growth rates <sup>1</sup> (% , quarter to quarter<sup>2</sup>), Q<sub>1</sub> 2009- Q<sub>4</sub> 2012

	2009				2010				2011				2012			
	Q109	Q209	Q309	Q409	Q110	Q210	Q310	Q410	Q111	Q211	Q311	Q411	Q112	Q212	Q312	Q412
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	12.8	-0.5	-5.0	0.3	1.2	-1.2	4.1	-2.3	-0.2	5.3	-0.1	-0.3	-3.0	2.6	0.3	-0.7
Sugarcane	16.5	-1.0	-0.6	-1.6	-4.8	-1.5	1.9	1.1	2.4	0.6	-0.5	-1.6	-5.5	0.0	-0.5	-1.0
Other	9.6	-0.9	-6.7	-0.8	5.7	-1.7	8.3	-6.3	-2.0	8.3	1.8	0.2	-2.9	3.4	1.4	1.6
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	-5.4	13.7	-10.0	-2.8	4.9	7.3	0.0	-6.1	11.0	-27.5	-8.2	-7.6	7.7	-2.5	11.2	1.9
<b>Manufacturing</b>	0.3	4.5	-0.1	4.2	-3.8	-1.5	1.7	7.8	-3.7	0.4	-2.4	-2.4	4.5	-0.5	2.0	-2.5
Sugar	11.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	-6.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	-2.8	3.7	3.3	3.4	-15.4	3.7	3.3	3.4
Food (exc sugar)	-7.7	10.0	-1.3	6.3	-4.5	2.6	0.0	2.1	-2.2	0.9	-6.7	5.9	8.2	-4.8	3.3	-1.6
Textile	6.2	2.9	-9.6	5.3	-2.0	-4.6	8.6	7.2	-5.1	3.9	0.2	-11.0	6.5	-2.4	5.8	-1.9
Other	-3.1	4.8	5.6	5.1	-5.2	-2.3	-5.5	18.3	-3.2	-5.0	-1.7	-1.6	2.5	2.0	-1.9	-4.1
<b>Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	-2.1	2.7	-0.5	-0.5	1.8	2.1	1.3	2.0	0.5	1.7	1.1	-2.5	3.4	-0.2	2.9	2.5
<b>Water supply, sew., waste man.&amp; remediation</b>	-1.5	2.7	0.0	-1.8	-0.3	-0.4	2.4	-0.9	3.6	0.6	-5.0	2.5	0.2	5.1	-5.2	3.5
Construction	2.2	2.8	1.1	16.2	-21.5	14.7	6.3	10.0	-27.4	7.1	17.8	11.6	-27.6	6.8	11.2	5.4
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	-2.0	2.3	-2.9	1.2	2.4	1.8	0.2	0.9	-0.5	3.9	-0.7	1.4	-1.4	4.6	-0.6	1.8
of which wholesale and retail trade	-2.3	2.2	-3.3	1.0	2.6	1.7	0.1	0.9	-0.7	4.1	-1.0	1.4	-1.7	4.8	-0.8	1.8
Transportation and storage	6.9	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	3.0	1.5	-0.9	-0.4	1.2	2.1	1.0	-2.0	2.3	0.4	1.3
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	-10.8	7.2	-0.8	-4.7	6.6	3.3	-0.9	-0.8	1.2	2.6	1.7	-1.1	-3.2	3.9	-0.6	0.3
<b>Information and communication</b>	3.2	3.3	2.8	3.9	0.6	2.3	5.1	2.1	2.6	1.1	0.7	1.6	3.3	3.1	1.9	1.7
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	7.0	-1.2	0.6	1.9	-0.4	2.1	2.9	1.6	0.1	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.6	0.6	1.6
Monetary intermediation	11.6	-3.4	1.0	2.0	-0.3	2.0	3.5	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.9	2.1	1.1	2.1	0.2	2.2
Financial leasing and other	2.9	1.1	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	4.8	1.1	-0.1	2.5	1.2	0.8	1.7	2.1	1.1	0.9
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.3	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Others	5.0	0.1	-0.7	1.3	0.8	0.2	4.2	0.9	-1.1	2.0	0.7	0.4	2.0	1.9	0.4	0.5
Real estate activities	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.4	1.1	1.6	-0.2	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.9
of which OOD	-0.3	0.9	-0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	1.5	-0.8	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.6
<b>Professional, scientific, tech.&amp; admin.&amp; support service act.</b>	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.7	0.4	2.3	1.7	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.3	1.9	2.1
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	-2.8	2.5	0.6	2.7	1.9	1.5	2.3	1.3	3.4	1.7	2.6	1.8	1.1	1.8	2.6	2.1
<b>Public administration and defence: compulsory social security</b>	1.4	1.9	-6.9	4.6	2.1	-1.5	5.3	-2.6	3.2	-0.6	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.3
<b>Education</b>	-4.4	1.7	0.2	5.4	-0.9	-0.8	1.5	0.5	2.0	0.7	-0.1	1.3	0.4	1.5	-0.3	1.0
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	1.4	3.8	-3.4	4.6	1.9	-0.7	2.7	2.3	1.9	1.1	-0.4	2.5	3.7	1.9	0.0	0.0
<b>Art , entertainment and recreation</b>	5.8	2.5	1.7	3.0	-1.1	2.3	2.2	1.6	1.1	2.2	1.8	1.1	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.1
<b>Other service activities</b>	-0.7	1.3	1.7	2.2	3.5	1.9	1.8	0.9	3.1	2.0	1.6	0.7	0.6	2.2	3.0	3.5
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	2.6	1.7	-1.0	2.6	0.4	0.7	1.9	1.8	-0.3	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.2
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	4.5	-0.7	2.2	-0.5	0.4	2.0	0.1	3.3	1.4	1.7	0.0	-0.9	1.8	0.0	2.6	-2.3
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	2.6	1.1	-0.5	2.3	0.3	0.7	1.8	2.1	-0.1	0.9	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.2
<b>Export Oriented Enterprises</b>	1.0	8.2	-4.4	5.8	-4.0	1.1	6.9	8.3	-3.5	1.2	1.9	-6.9	7.3	-3.7	4.9	-4.0

1/ revised estimates

2/ Percentage growth of a quarter over previous quarter

# **CHAPTER 4**

## **FOREIGN**

## **TRADE STATISTICS**



**Table 4.1 - Distribution of total exports (f.o.b. value) by selected commodities, 2010-2012**

Exports ( f.o.b. value)	2010		2011		2012 <sup>1</sup>	
	R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
Sugar	7,708	11	8,226	11	8,189	10
Molasses	403	1	153	0	334	0
Flour	358	1	290	0	295	0
EOE	41,622	60	43,100	59	46,203	57
Re-exports <sup>2</sup>	9,339	13	10,202	14	11,857	15
Ships' stores and bunkers	7,560	11	11,228	15	12,287	15
Other	2,560	4	387	1	1,194	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>69,550</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>73,586</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>80,359</b>	<b>100</b>

1 provisional

2 include exports by freeport operators and **exclude** EOE re-exports

**Table 4.2 - Distribution of imports by section ( c.i.f. value), 2010 - 2012**

S.I.T.C Section	Description	2010		2011		2012 <sup>1</sup>	
		R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
0	Food and live animals	24,610	18	26,974	18	29,755	18
1	Beverages and tobacco	2,472	2	2,662	2	3,124	2
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	3,288	2	4,915	3	3,883	2
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	25,630	19	31,945	22	34,527	21
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1,176	1	1,788	1	1,647	1
5	Chemicals	12,462	9	12,110	8	12,494	8
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	25,087	19	27,634	19	28,459	18
7	Machinery and transport equipment	27,239	20	26,357	18	32,261	20
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	12,202	9	12,964	9	14,084	9
9	Other commodities and transactions	716	0	466	0	748	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>134,882</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>147,815</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>160,982</b>	<b>100</b>

1 provisional

Please note that the figures for percentage do not add up to the totals due to rounding errors

**Table 4.3 - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption<sup>1</sup>  
by industrial origin and use, 2010- 2012**

(R million )

NSIC Div.	Industrial Origin	Economic categories - 2010			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Gross domestic fixed capital
01	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	5,802	4,043	1,666	92
02	Forestry and logging	151	151	-	-
03	Fishing and aquaculture	181	25	156	-
08	Other mining and quarrying	2,228	2,228	-	-
10	Manufacture of beverages	20,876	8,526	12,350	-
11	Manufacture of food products	1,306	2	1,304	-
12	Manufacture of tobacco products	2,357	-	2,357	-
13	Manufacture of textiles	7,211	6,901	310	-
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel	1,923	210	1,713	-
15	Manufacture of leather and related products	1,240	502	738	-
16	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	1,357	1,329	28	-
17	Manufacture of paper and paper products	1,867	1,586	281	-
19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	18,272	8,222	10,050	-
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	10,608	6,217	4,391	-
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	3,248	2,867	381	-
23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	3,690	3,507	182	-
24	Manufacture of basic metals	5,270	5,270	-	-
25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	3,544	2,832	444	269
26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	8,130	985	3,203	3,942
27	Manufacture of electrical equipment	3,689	1,724	380	1,585
28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	8,710	1,946	1,211	5,552
29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	6,491	798	2,240	3,453
30	Manufacture of other transport equipment	1,359	111	222	1,026
31	Manufacture of furniture	3,932	1,516	1,933	482
35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-
38	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	1	1	-	-
58	Publishing activities	742	337	405	-
82	Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	-	-	-	-
86	Human health activities	-	-	-	-
88	Social work activities without accommodation	-	-	-	-
93	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	31	7	24	-
99	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>124,215</b>	<b>61,844</b>	<b>45,970</b>	<b>16,401</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures for imports into consumption are obtained as follows:

Total imports + imports ex-warehouse - imports into warehouse less total re-exports, petroleum products for foreign aircraft and vessel

**Table 4.3 (Cont'd) - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption<sup>1</sup>  
by industrial origin and use, 2010- 2012**

(R million)

NSIC Div.	Industrial Origin	Economic categories - 2011			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Gross domestic fixed capital
01	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	6,651	5,149	1,417	85
02	Forestry and logging	161	161	-	-
03	Fishing and aquaculture	203	29	174	-
08	Other mining and quarrying	2,616	2,616	-	-
10	Manufacture of beverages	22,261	10,389	11,872	-
11	Manufacture of food products	1,287	3	1,284	-
12	Manufacture of tobacco products	2,692	-	2,692	-
13	Manufacture of textiles	8,074	7,787	287	-
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel	2,007	237	1,770	-
15	Manufacture of leather and related products	1,316	473	844	-
16	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	1,209	1,184	25	-
17	Manufacture of paper and paper products	1,916	1,624	292	-
19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	23,133	10,410	12,723	-
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	10,533	6,679	3,853	-
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	3,292	2,880	412	-
23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	3,604	3,427	178	-
24	Manufacture of basic metals	5,028	5,028	-	-
25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	4,868	4,021	463	383
26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	8,058	1,279	3,101	3,679
27	Manufacture of electrical equipment	3,439	1,575	363	1,502
28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	8,420	2,066	1,187	5,166
29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	6,962	746	2,349	3,867
30	Manufacture of other transport equipment	896	55	280	562
31	Manufacture of furniture	3,921	1,573	1,880	468
35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-
38	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	-	-	-	-
58	Publishing activities	671	302	369	-
82	Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	-	-	-	-
86	Human health activities	-	-	-	-
88	Social work activities without accommodation	-	-	-	-
93	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	16	0	15	-
99	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>133,235</b>	<b>69,693</b>	<b>47,830</b>	<b>15,712</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures for imports into consumption are obtained as follows:

Total imports + imports ex-warehouse - imports into warehouse less total re-exports, petroleum products for foreign aircraft and vessel

**Table 4.3 (Cont'd) - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption<sup>1</sup>  
by industrial origin and use, 2010- 2012**

(R million )

NSIC Div.	Industrial Origin	Economic categories - 2012			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Gross domestic fixed capital
01	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	6,585	5,070	1,493	21
02	Forestry and logging	163	163	-	-
03	Fishing and aquaculture	262	34	228	-
08	Other mining and quarrying	2,823	2,823	-	-
10	Manufacture of beverages	23,012	11,891	11,121	-
11	Manufacture of food products	1,308	2	1,306	-
12	Manufacture of tobacco products	2,386	-	2,386	-
13	Manufacture of textiles	7,166	6,838	328	-
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel	2,002	258	1,744	-
15	Manufacture of leather and related products	1,519	506	1,014	-
16	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	1,224	1,190	34	-
17	Manufacture of paper and paper products	1,720	1,585	134	-
19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	26,245	11,810	14,435	-
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	10,657	6,494	4,163	-
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	3,505	3,016	489	-
23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	4,617	4,464	153	-
24	Manufacture of basic metals	5,411	5,411	-	-
25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	4,609	3,841	532	235
26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	9,878	2,778	2,834	4,266
27	Manufacture of electrical equipment	4,745	1,932	766	2,047
28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	9,694	2,308	1,254	6,132
29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	7,768	579	2,867	4,322
30	Manufacture of other transport equipment	736	46	305	384
31	Manufacture of furniture	3,720	1,588	1,633	500
35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-
38	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	-	-	-	-
58	Publishing activities	642	267	375	-
82	Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	-	-	-	-
86	Human health activities	-	-	-	-
88	Social work activities without accommodation	-	-	-	-
93	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	10	3	7	-
99	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>142,407</b>	<b>74,898</b>	<b>49,602</b>	<b>17,907</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures for imports into consumption are obtained as follows:

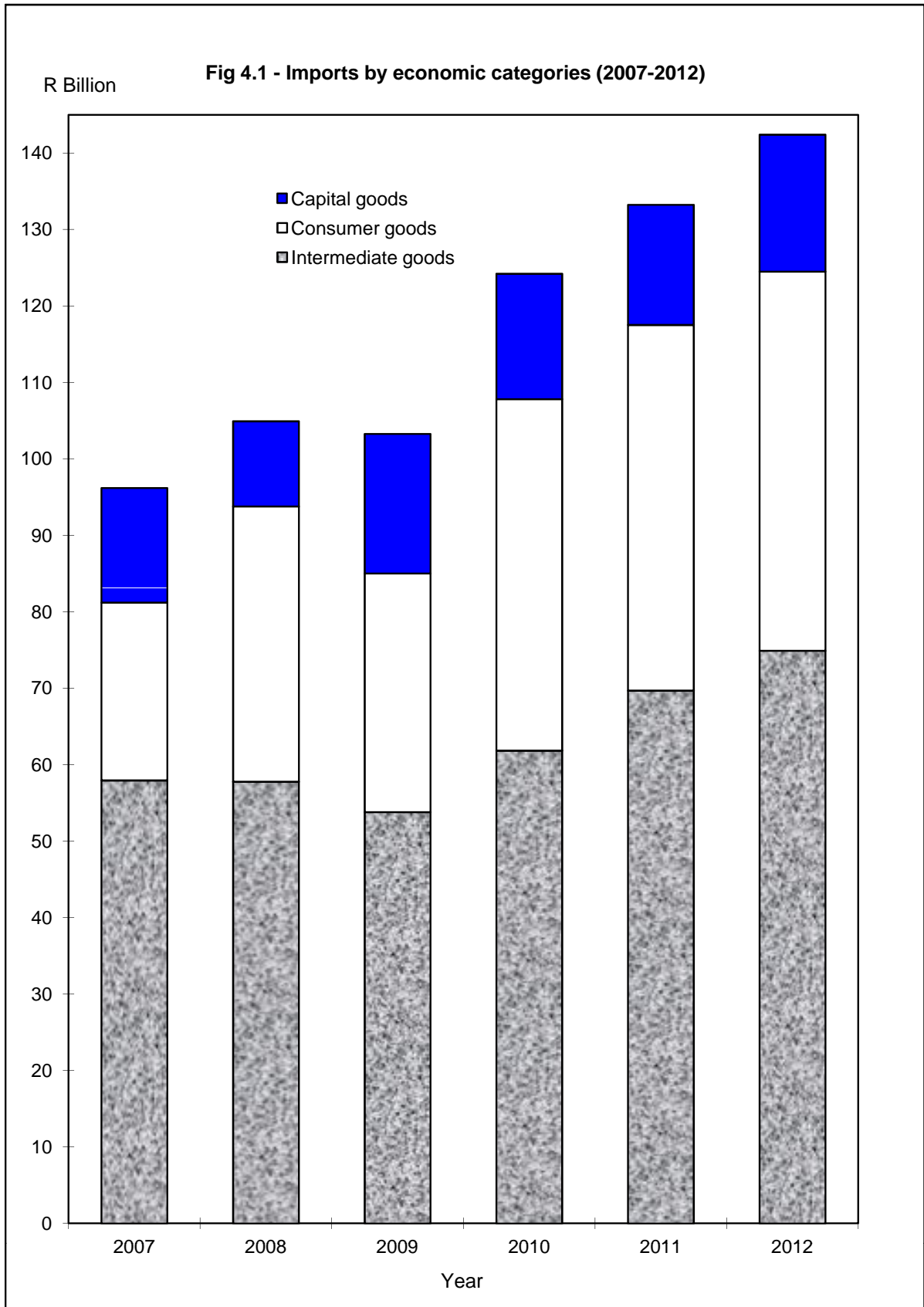
Total imports + imports ex-warehouse - imports into warehouse less total re-exports, petroleum products for foreign aircraft and vessel

**Table 4.4 - Distribution of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption <sup>1</sup> classified by economic categories, 2010-2012**

Economic categories	2010		2011		2012	
	R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
Intermediate consumption	61,844	49.8	69,693	52.3	74,898	52.6
Final consumption of household	45,970	37.0	47,830	35.9	49,602	34.8
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	16,401	13.2	15,712	11.8	17,907	12.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>124,215</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>133,235</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>142,407</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures for imports into consumption are obtained as follows:

Total imports + imports ex-warehouse - imports into warehouse less total re-exports, petroleum products for foreign aircraft and vessel



**Table 4.5 - Annual change (%) in the total export price indices  
(EPI - Base year 2007 = 100) of selected goods, 2011-2012**

Exported goods	Annual Change (%)	
	2011	2012 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>+ 3.8</b>	<b>+ 6.9</b>
Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, and aquatic invertebrates and preparations thereof	+ 3.6	+ 20.5
Sugars, molasses and honey	+ 11.7	+ 16.2
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., & related products	- 3.0	+ 5.9
Men's or boys' coats, jackets, suits, blazers, trousers, shorts, shirts, underwear, knitwear & similar articles of textile fabrics, not knitted or crocheted	+ 5.3	+ 4.6
Articles of apparel, of textile fabrics, whether or not knitted or crocheted, n.e.s.	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches & clocks	+ 36.2	+ 9.6

**Table 4.6 - Annual change (%) in the total export volume indices  
of selected goods, 2011-2012**

Exported goods	Annual Change (%)	
	2011	2012 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>- 4.2</b>	<b>+ 2.1</b>
Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, and aquatic invertebrates and preparations thereof	+ 3.7	+ 11.5
Sugars, molasses and honey	- 13.3	- 12.5
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., & related products	- 22.6	- 13.1
Men's or boys' coats, jackets, suits, blazers, trousers, shorts, shirts, underwear, knitwear & similar articles of textile fabrics, not knitted or crocheted	- 11.5	+ 9.7
Articles of apparel, of textile fabrics, whether or not knitted or crocheted, n.e.s.	+ 6.7	- 3.2
Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches & clocks	- 47.0	+ 2.1



**Table 4.7 - Annual change (%) in the Import price indices  
(IPI - Reference year 2007 = 100) of selected goods, 2011-2012**

Imported goods	Annual change (%)	
	2011	2012 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>+ 6.3</b>	<b>+ 6.1</b>
<b>Intermediate goods</b>	<b>+ 12.6</b>	<b>+ 9.1</b>
of which fish & fish preparations	+ 20.9	+ 26.8
cereals & cereal preparations(wheat)	+ 1.4	+ 0.4
edible products & preparations	+ 2.9	- 0.6
textile fibres	+ 11.7	- 1.9
textile yarn	+ 11.6	- 6.4
textile fabrics	- 1.7	+ 6.1
cork & wood	- 3.4	+ 9.3
petroleum products	+ 22.7	+ 10.0
chemicals	- 7.6	+ 5.6
cement	- 5.0	+ 17.5
Iron & steel	+ 0.9	+ 1.6
other metallic products	- 3.8	+ 7.6
<b>Consumer goods</b>	<b>+ 12.3</b>	<b>+ 6.1</b>
of which meat & meat preparations	+ 0.7	- 10.5
dairy products	+ 1.0	+ 1.0
cereals & cereal preparations	+ 1.0	- 3.1
rice	- 0.5	+ 6.6
vegetables & fruits	- 6.9	+ 0.5
petroleum oils	+ 22.8	+ 10.0
liquefied propane & butane (gas)	+ 9.8	+ 11.6
medicaments	- 3.5	+ 0.4
perfumery, cosmetics or toilet preparations	- 1.0	- 2.7
<b>Capital goods</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>
of which Automatic data processing machines	+ 0.5	- 0.5
Motor cars and other motor vehicles	+ 2.1	- 0.7
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	- 0.1	0.0

**Table 4.8 - Annual change (%) in the Import Volume Indices  
(IPI - Reference year 2007 = 100) of selected goods, 2011-2012**

Imported goods	Annual change (%)	
	2011	2012 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>+ 3.3</b>	<b>+ 2.6</b>
<b>Intermediate goods</b>	<b>+ 7.3</b>	<b>- 3.7</b>
of which fish & fish preparations	- 3.2	- 7.1
cereals & cereal preparations(wheat)	- 19.4	+ 42.1
edible products & preparations	+ 5.9	+ 5.9
textile fibres	+ 73.1	- 34.0
textile yarn	+ 8.7	- 22.1
textile fabrics	+ 8.5	- 6.0
cork & wood	- 7.0	- 10.3
petroleum products	+ 3.0	- 1.1
chemicals	+ 23.1	- 17.1
cement	- 2.4	+ 34.8
Iron & steel	- 1.5	- 7.2
other metallic products	+ 43.7	- 8.6
<b>Consumer goods</b>	<b>- 3.2</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>
of which meat & meat preparations	+ 2.7	+ 14.6
dairy products	+ 5.4	+ 0.7
cereals & cereal preparations	- 51.8	+ 16.7
rice	- 9.6	- 2.2
vegetables & fruits	+ 5.1	+ 0.1
petroleum oils	+ 3.1	- 1.4
liquefied propane & butane (gas)	+ 5.6	+ 1.8
medicaments	- 23.9	+ 6.1
perfumery, cosmetics or toilet preparations	+ 11.4	+ 12.3
<b>Capital goods</b>	<b>+ 1.7</b>	<b>+ 30.1</b>
of which Automatic data processing machines	+ 0.7	+ 48.5
Motor cars and other motor vehicles	+ 3.0	+ 29.2
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	- 0.7	+ 14.3

1 Provisional

# **CHAPTER 5**

**PRODUCTION DATA**

**AND**

**SELECTED INDICATORS**

**Table 5.1 - Local production of selected commodities for the Island of Mauritius, 2010 - 2012**

	Unit	2010	2011	2012 <sup>1</sup>
Sugar	M-tons	452,473	435,310	409,200
Molasses	"	143,515	138,579	125,153
Tea	"	1,467	1,787	1,577
Poultry, dressed, fresh	"	46,600	47,000	47,200
Animal feeds	"	175,250	187,995	195,000
Iron bars and steel tubes	"	33,000	35,000	32,200
Denatured spirits <sup>2</sup>	H-litres	3,496	6,397	8,989
<i>Power alcohol</i>	"	1,321	1,672	1,496
<i>Alcohol for heating and lighting</i>	"	2,175	4,725	7,493
Beer and stout <sup>2</sup>	"	367,629	373,695	363,957
Wine <sup>2</sup>	"	48,924	51,845	43,560
Vinegar <sup>2</sup>	"	1,800	1,790	1,540
Electricity generated	Million kwh	2,657	2,697	2,763
Plastic products <sup>2</sup>	Units (000)	130,926	129,317	116,630

1 provisional

2 excise figures

**Table 5.2 - Production of selected commodities, 2010 - 2012**

(Tonnes)

	2010	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Industrial crops</b>			
Sugarcane	4,365,833	4,230,174	3,947,264
Tea ( green leaf)	7,370	8,975	7,948
Tobacco leaf <sup>3</sup>	310	345	245
<b>Vegetables, pulses and fruits</b>			
Beans and peas	1,389	1,696	1,614
Creepers <sup>4</sup>	29,834	28,798	28,853
Groundnuts	556	499	723
Maize	328	320	413
Manioc	449	300	500
Sweet potatoes	799	1,137	1,220
Potatoes	21,709	21,561	21,052
Tomatoes	12,338	11,354	13,150
Mixed vegetables <sup>5</sup>	28,977	28,487	29,379
Bananas	11,936	10,544	10,196
Pineapples	6,529	10,922	14,120
<b>Meat</b>			
Beef: Local	75	103	153
Rodrigues	13	33	9
Imported	2,106	1,887	1,806
Goat meat	51	51	42
Mutton	17	11	9
Pork	623	650	653
Poultry	46,600	47,000	47,200
<b>Fish</b>			
Coastal fishing	2,104	2,100	1,888
High seas	2,882	2,663	1,816
Ponds and barachois	561	520	487

1 revised

2 provisional

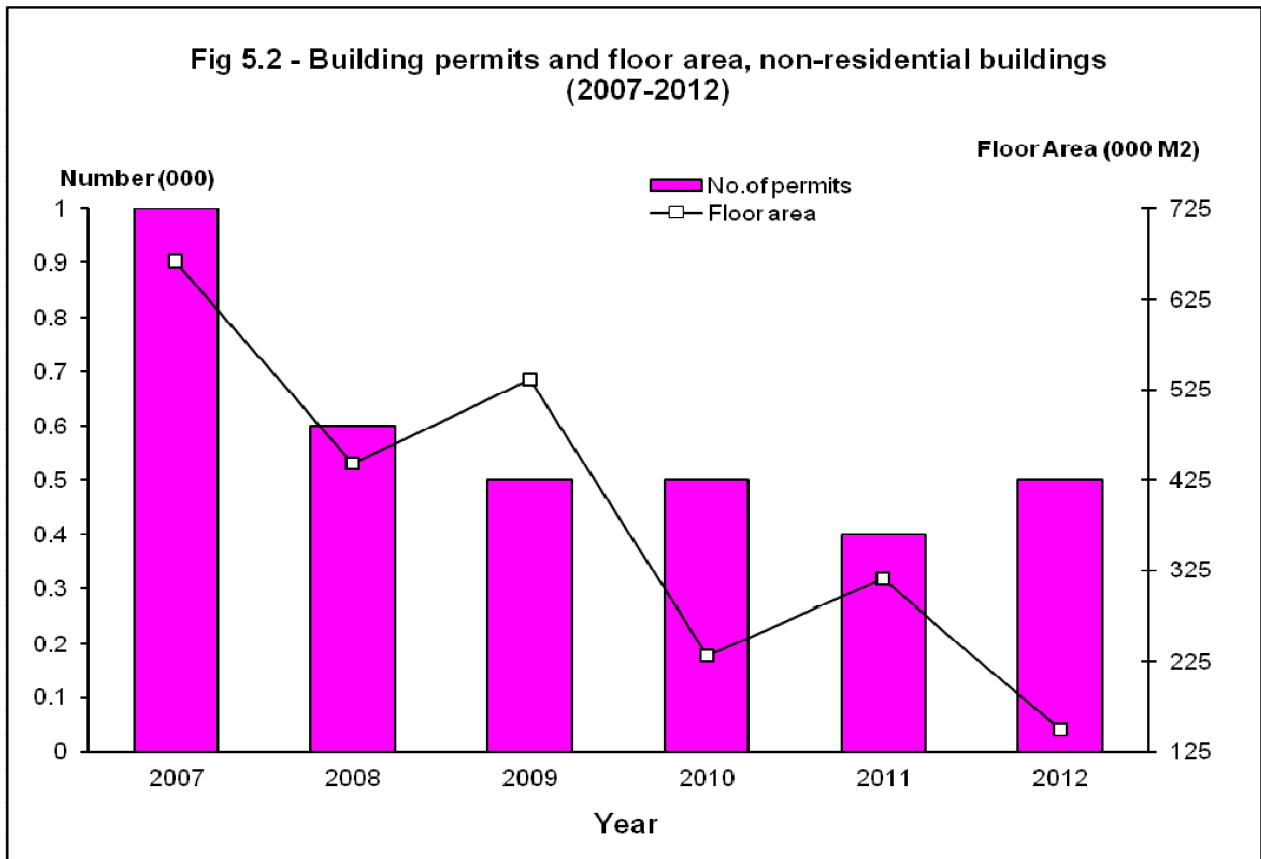
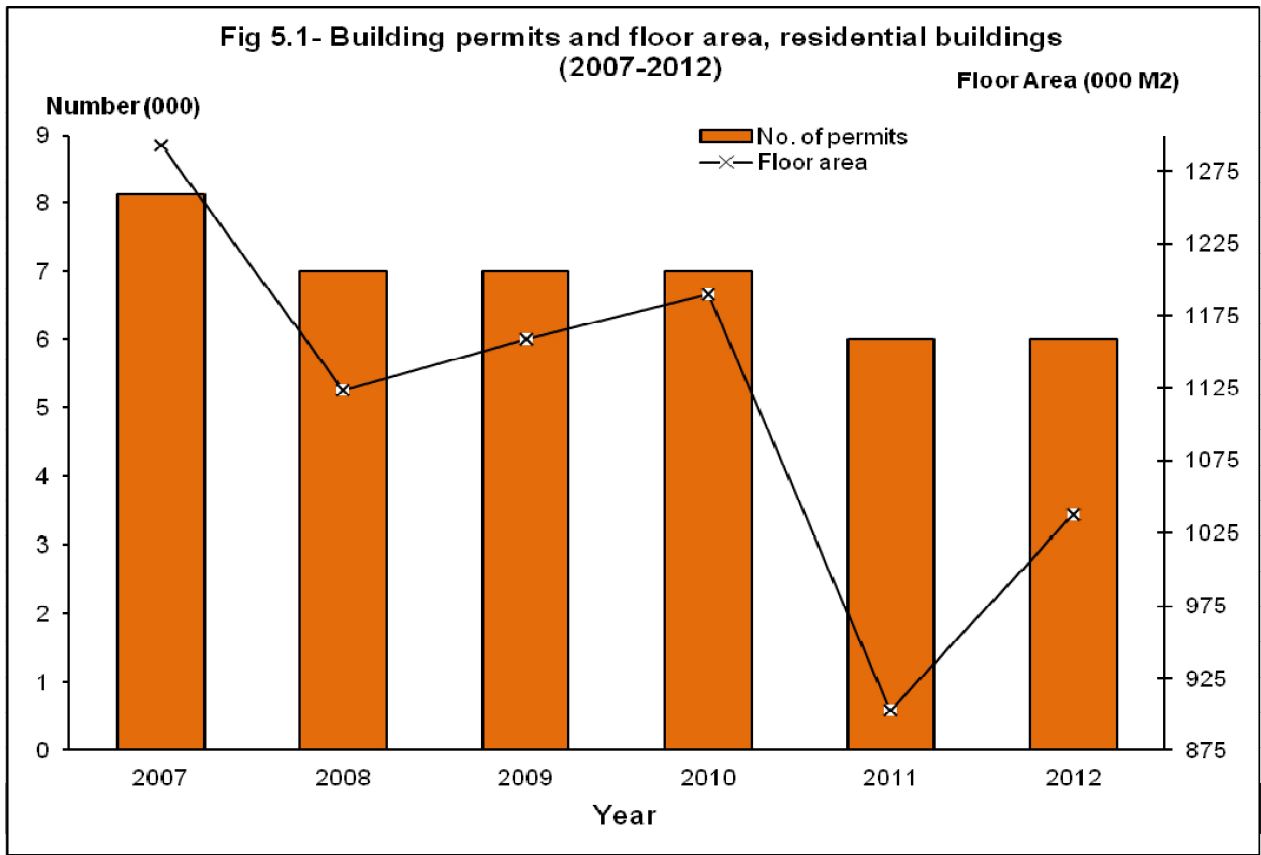
3 refers to crop year which normally extends from the beginning of April to the end of March

4 includes margoze, calebasse, chouchou, cucumber, patole, pipengaille, pumpkin, squash, voehm, courgette

5 includes beet, cabbage, carrot, cauliflower, chillies (long, small and curry),echalotte,garlic, leek, lettuce, onion, petsai,sweet pepper, ladies finger, eddoes, brinjal, ginger and broccoli

**Table 5.3 - Total<sup>1</sup> number of permits and floor area by type of building, 2010-2012**

Type of building	2010		2011		2012	
	No. of permits issued	Floor area (m <sup>2</sup> )	No. of permits issued	Floor area (m <sup>2</sup> )	No. of permits issued	Floor area (m <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Residential building</b>	<b>6,871</b>	<b>1,189,726</b>	<b>5,853</b>	<b>903,487</b>	<b>6,081</b>	<b>1,037,866</b>
New buildings	4,047	882,368	3,413	630,042	3,929	791,689
Additions	2,824	307,358	2,440	273,445	2,152	246,177
<b>Non-residential building</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>232,291</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>315,252</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>150,253</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	34	23,473	24	16,302	3	1,771
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	22	8,508	34	48,980	7	2,899
<i>of which EOE</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management & remediation activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	2	4,305	-	-
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	292	98,406	235	106,188	297	75,095
Transportation and storage	8	2,915	5	6,165	6	6,736
Accommodation and food service activities	14	20,788	14	28,805	42	17,936
Information and communication	16	5,831	15	15,414	10	5,257
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	1	3,789	-	-
Real estate activities	46	53,804	29	60,147	25	5,692
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	-	10	4,284
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	-	-	11	11,117
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	14	7,037	10	9,784	9	5,884
Human health and social work activities	-	-	-	-	6	1,854
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	113	2	4,887	-	-
Other service activities	35	11,416	36	10,486	49	11,728
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,353</b>	<b>1,422,017</b>	<b>6,260</b>	<b>1,218,739</b>	<b>6,556</b>	<b>1,188,119</b>



**Table 5.4(a) - Total <sup>1</sup> number of permits and floor area by region for residential buildings, 2010-2012**

Region	2010		2011		2012	
	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)
<b>Urban areas</b>	<b>2,342</b>	<b>366,274</b>	<b>2,180</b>	<b>320,336</b>	<b>2,475</b>	<b>427,643</b>
Port Louis	459	61,171	398	50,872	559	76,171
Beau Bassin - Rose Hill	282	38,510	295	39,366	513	108,754
Curepipe	288	56,540	304	46,069	442	76,422
Quatre Bornes	399	74,172	383	66,887	445	92,965
Vacoas - Phoenix	914	135,881	800	117,142	516	73,331
<b>Rural areas</b>	<b>4,529</b>	<b>823,452</b>	<b>3,673</b>	<b>583,151</b>	<b>3,606</b>	<b>610,223</b>
Pamplemousses	678	118,638	377	60,918	445	71,572
Riviere du Rempart	722	131,616	317	54,072	425	63,864
Flacq	656	96,099	790	105,232	710	100,004
Grand Port	637	85,618	427	78,380	573	87,770
Savanne	547	71,903	502	70,375	449	60,356
Plaines Wilhems	45	5,902	543	71,380	29	3,634
Moka	326	57,015	27	4,573	424	77,462
Black River	918	256,661	690	138,221	551	145,561
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,871</b>	<b>1,189,726</b>	<b>5,853</b>	<b>903,487</b>	<b>6,081</b>	<b>1,037,866</b>

<sup>1</sup> includes new buildings and additions for which permits have been issued by Municipalities, District Councils and Ministry of Public Infrastructure



**Table 5.4(b) - Total <sup>1</sup> number of permits and floor area by region for non-residential buildings, 2010-2012**

Region	2010		2011		2012	
	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)
<b>Urban areas</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>70,408</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>75,122</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>42,875</b>
Port Louis	40	33,415	33	17,215	42	16,446
Beau Bassin - Rose Hill	18	1,937	18	4,382	44	8,430
Curepipe	24	8,424	17	2,668	26	5,006
Quatre Bornes	23	16,080	22	42,993	29	7,788
Vacoas - Phoenix	44	10,552	53	7,864	30	5,205
<b>Rural areas</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>161,883</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>240,130</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>107,378</b>
Pamplemousses	53	18,930	21	5,476	50	42,871
Riviere du Rempart	55	33,060	20	25,601	40	16,216
Flacq	36	12,616	49	52,827	72	13,262
Grand Port	48	14,656	34	39,740	28	6,428
Savanne	33	5,943	26	2,937	32	5,206
Plaines Wilhems	1	100	35	6,756	31	5,326
Moka	41	13,380	3	198	0	0
Black River	66	63,198	76	106,595	51	18,069
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>232,291</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>315,252</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>150,253</b>

<sup>1</sup> includes new buildings and additions for which permits have been issued by Municipalities, District Councils and Ministry of Public Infrastructure

**Table 5.5 - Number of permits for residential buildings <sup>1</sup> by range of floor area, 2010-2012**

Range of floor area (sq mts)	2010				2011				2012			
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
	Number	Number	Number	%	Number	Number	Number	%	Number	Number	Number	%
Less than 65	346	320	666	10	328	443	771	13	417	487	904	15
65-139	1,110	2,303	3,413	50	994	1,781	2,775	47	1,161	1,647	2,808	46
140-299	726	1,553	2,279	33	683	1,196	1,879	32	772	1,209	1,981	33
300-499	128	244	372	5	153	201	354	6	89	203	292	5
500 & over	32	109	141	2	22	52	74	1	36	60	96	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,342</b>	<b>4,529</b>	<b>6,871</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,180</b>	<b>3,673</b>	<b>5,853</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,475</b>	<b>3,606</b>	<b>6,081</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> includes new buildings and additions for which permits have been issued by Municipalities, District Councils and Ministry of Public Infrastructure

**Table 5.6 - Series of selected indicators, 1994-2012**

Year	Mid-year population (Republic of Mauritius)	Gross domestic product at basic prices <sup>1</sup> (R M)	Taxes on products net of subsidies <sup>1</sup> (R M)	Gross domestic product at market prices <sup>1</sup> (R M)	Real annual growth rate of GDP <sup>1</sup> (%)	Final Consumption expenditure <sup>1</sup> (R M)	GDFCF <sup>1</sup> (R M)	Real annual growth rate of GDFCF <sup>1</sup> (%)
1994	1,113,016	55,728	8,178	63,906	+4.6	49,182	19,400	+12.6
1995	1,122,627	62,259	7,987	70,246	+5.3	53,980	16,499	- 16.3
1996	1,134,166	70,597	8,768	79,365	+6.2	60,324	19,709	+14.6
1997	1,148,046	77,724	10,451	88,175	+5.6	66,564	22,734	+10.9
1998	1,160,710	87,836	12,206	100,042	+5.8	75,084	22,870	- 3.9
1999	1,175,556	95,265	14,135	109,400	+2.1	83,561	29,457	+23.1
2000	1,187,162	107,325	15,085	122,410	+10.2	90,757	27,595	- 8.3
2001	1,200,170	119,779	14,613	134,392	+4.6	98,206	29,981	+4.7
2002	1,210,485	127,996	17,059	145,055	+1.6	108,145	31,075	- 0.1
2003	1,223,100	142,485	19,806	162,291	+6.3	120,785	36,508	+13.4
2004	1,233,675	157,735	23,173	180,908	+4.3	140,076	39,271	+0.9
2005	1,243,542	168,217	23,177	191,393	+2.7	157,956	41,111	- 2.8
2006	1,252,987	189,125	24,319	213,444	+5.6	178,890	51,695	+17.5
2007	1,260,692	215,449	28,549	243,998	+5.7	201,014	61,240	+5.9
2008	1,268,854	243,115	31,201	274,316	+5.5	235,549	67,529	+1.3
2009	1,275,321	251,615	30,739	282,354	+3.1	248,630	74,430	+8.9
2010	1,281,213	265,217	33,956	299,173	+4.2	261,930	74,396	- 0.7
2011	1,286,340	284,978	37,731	322,709	+3.5	280,613	77,565	+1.4
2012	1,291,456	302,780	41,339	344,119	+3.3	301,279	79,185	- 1.3

<sup>1</sup> As from 1999 figures are based on results of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users

**Table 5.7 - Selected social and economic indicators, 2003-2012**

Republic of Mauritius	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1. Population ( mid- year)	1,223,100	1,233,675	1,243,542	1,252,987	1,260,692	1,268,854	1,275,321	1,281,213	1,286,340	1,291,456
2. Annual population growth (%)	+1.0	+0.9	+0.8	+0.8	+0.6	+0.6	+0.5	+0.5	+0.4	+0.4
3. Life expectancy at birth										
Male (years)	68.7	68.9	68.9	69.1	69.2	69.4	69.5	69.7	70.2	70.3
Female (years)	75.4	75.6	75.6	75.9	76.1	76.6	76.7	77.0	77.1	77.2
4. Crude birth rate <sup>1</sup>	15.8	15.6	15.1	14.1	13.5	12.9	12.0	11.7	11.4	11.2
5. Crude death rate <sup>2</sup>	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.3	6.7	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.2
6. Infantile mortality rate <sup>3</sup>	12.9	14.4	13.2	14.1	15.3	14.4	13.4	12.5	12.9	13.2
7. Total employment 16 years and over (mid-year)	499,000	504,200	507,200	515,300	523,700	543,000	545,800	558,100	559,700	563,700
8. Tourist arrivals (Number)	702,018	718,861	761,063	788,276	906,971	930,456	871,356	934,827	964,642	965,441
9. Tourist earnings (R M)	19,415	23,448	25,704	31,942	40,687	41,213	35,693	39,456	42,717	44,378
10. GNI at market prices (R M)	160,401	179,651	189,975	214,216	249,577	276,389	281,021	302,775	325,091	347,787
11. Per capita GNI at market prices( R)	131,143	145,622	152,769	170,348	193,543	216,192	221,398	236,319	252,726	269,298
12. Real annual growth of GDP										
at basic prices (%)	+6.3	+4.3	+2.7	+5.6	+5.7	+5.5	+3.1	+4.2	+3.5	+3.3
13. Rate of inflation - calendar ( %)	+3.9	+4.7	+4.9	+8.9	+8.8	+9.7	+2.5	+2.9	+6.5	+3.9
14. Total imports (c.i.f. : R M) <sup>5</sup>	65,942	76,387	93,282	115,502	121,037	132,165	118,444	134,882	147,815	160,982
15. Total exports (f.o.b. : R M) <sup>5</sup>	53,022	54,905	63,219	74,037	69,708	67,970	61,681	69,550	73,586	80,359
of which sugar	8,775	9,631	10,536	11,198	9,578	8,268	6,828	7,708	8,226	8,189
EOE	31,444	32,046	28,954	33,610	37,840	35,080	35,972	41,622	43,100	46,203

1 live births per thousand of mid-year population

2 deaths per thousand of mid-year population

3 deaths of children under one year of age per thousand live births

4 figures include foreign workers

5 adjusted to include freeport activities

**Table 5.8 - Internal purchasing power of the rupee ( 1990-2012)**

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
EQUIVALENT PURCHASING POWER	1990	100.0	93.5	89.4	80.9	75.4	71.1	66.7	62.6	58.6	54.8	52.6	49.9	46.9	45.1	43.1	41.1	37.7	34.7	31.6	30.8	30.0	28.1	27.1
	1991	107.0	100.0	95.6	86.5	80.6	76.0	71.3	66.9	62.6	58.6	56.2	53.3	50.1	48.2	46.1	43.9	40.3	37.0	33.7	32.9	32.0	30.0	28.9
	1992	111.9	104.6	100.0	90.5	84.3	79.5	74.6	70.0	65.5	61.3	58.8	55.8	52.4	50.4	48.2	45.9	42.2	38.8	35.4	34.5	33.6	31.5	30.3
	1993	123.6	115.6	110.5	100.0	93.2	87.9	82.5	77.4	72.5	67.8	65.1	61.8	58.0	55.8	53.3	50.8	46.6	42.8	39.0	38.0	37.0	34.7	33.4
	1994	132.6	124.0	118.6	107.3	100.0	94.3	88.5	83.0	77.7	72.7	69.8	66.2	62.2	59.9	57.2	54.5	50.1	46.0	41.9	40.9	39.7	37.3	35.9
	1995	140.6	131.4	125.7	113.7	106.0	100.0	93.8	88.0	82.4	77.1	74.0	70.2	66.0	63.5	60.7	57.8	53.1	48.8	44.5	43.4	42.2	39.6	38.1
	1996	149.8	140.1	134.0	121.2	113.0	106.6	100.0	93.8	87.8	82.1	78.8	74.8	70.3	67.7	64.6	61.6	56.6	52.0	47.4	46.2	44.9	42.2	40.6
	1997	159.7	149.3	142.8	129.2	120.5	113.6	106.6	100.0	93.6	87.6	84.1	79.8	75.0	72.2	68.9	65.7	60.3	55.4	50.5	49.3	47.9	45.0	43.3
	1998	170.6	159.5	152.5	138.0	128.7	121.3	113.8	106.8	100.0	93.5	89.7	85.1	80.0	77.0	73.5	70.1	64.4	59.2	54.0	52.7	51.2	48.1	46.3
	1999	182.4	170.5	163.0	147.5	137.6	129.7	121.7	114.2	106.9	100.0	96.0	91.1	85.6	82.4	78.7	75.0	68.9	63.3	57.7	56.3	54.7	51.4	49.4
	2000	190.1	177.7	169.8	153.7	143.4	135.1	126.8	119.0	111.4	104.2	100.0	94.9	89.2	85.9	82.0	78.2	71.8	66.0	60.2	58.7	57.1	53.6	51.6
	2001	200.4	187.3	179.0	162.0	151.1	142.4	133.6	125.4	117.4	109.8	105.4	100.0	94.0	90.5	86.4	82.4	75.7	69.6	63.4	61.9	60.1	56.4	54.3
	2002	213.2	199.3	190.4	172.4	160.8	151.5	142.2	133.5	124.9	116.9	112.1	106.4	100.0	96.2	91.9	87.6	80.4	73.9	67.4	65.8	63.9	60.0	57.8
	2003	221.5	207.1	197.8	179.1	167.1	157.4	147.7	138.7	129.8	121.4	116.5	110.5	103.9	100.0	95.5	91.0	83.6	76.8	70.0	68.3	66.4	62.3	60.0
	2004	231.9	216.8	207.1	187.5	174.9	164.8	154.7	145.2	135.9	127.1	122.0	115.7	108.8	104.7	100.0	95.3	87.5	80.4	73.3	71.5	69.5	65.3	62.8
	2005	243.3	227.4	217.3	196.7	183.5	172.9	162.3	152.3	142.6	133.3	128.0	121.4	114.1	109.8	104.9	100.0	91.8	84.4	76.9	75.0	72.9	68.5	65.9
	2006	264.9	247.6	236.6	214.2	199.8	188.3	176.7	165.8	155.3	145.2	139.4	132.2	124.3	119.6	114.2	108.9	100.0	91.9	83.8	81.8	79.5	74.6	71.8
	2007	288.3	269.4	257.4	233.0	217.4	204.9	192.2	180.4	169.0	158.0	151.7	143.8	135.2	130.1	124.2	118.5	108.8	100.0	91.2	89.0	86.5	81.2	78.1
	2008	316.3	295.5	282.4	255.6	238.5	224.7	210.8	197.9	185.4	173.3	166.4	157.7	148.3	142.7	136.2	130.0	119.4	109.7	100.0	97.6	94.8	89.0	85.7
	2009	324.2	302.9	289.5	262.0	244.5	230.3	216.1	202.8	190.0	177.6	170.6	161.6	152.0	146.3	139.6	133.3	122.4	112.4	102.5	100.0	97.2	91.3	87.8
	2010	333.6	311.7	297.9	269.6	251.6	237.0	222.3	208.7	195.5	182.8	175.5	166.3	156.4	150.5	143.7	137.1	125.9	115.7	105.5	102.9	100.0	93.9	90.4
	2011	355.3	331.9	317.2	287.1	267.9	252.4	236.8	222.3	208.3	194.7	186.9	177.1	166.6	160.3	153.0	146.0	134.1	123.2	112.3	109.6	106.5	100.0	96.2
	2012	369.2	344.9	329.6	298.3	278.4	262.2	246.0	231.0	216.4	202.3	194.2	184.1	173.1	166.5	159.0	151.7	139.4	128.0	116.7	113.9	110.7	103.9	100.0